



Daily Report—

East Asia

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9 September 1987

Daily Report

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Japan

Greek Foreign Minister Papoulias Begins Visit *OW081129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT* *8 Sep 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO — Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias arrived Tuesday for talks with Japanese Government and business leaders on bilateral trade.

A guest of the Foreign Ministry, Papoulias will be in Japan until September 13.

He and his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari are scheduled to meet Wednesday.

Papoulias will also hold talks with Japanese political and business leaders during his stay in Japan.

Officials said he is expected to call on Japan to redress its favorable balance of trade with Greece and call for Japanese investment in his country.

DSP Chairman Leaves for Talks in PRC *OW090200 Tokyo KYODO in English 0155 GMT* *9 Sep 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO — Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, left for Beijing Wednesday for talks with Chinese leaders.

While in Beijing, Tsukamoto is expected to confer with senior leader Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese officials, DSP officials said.

Two major topics - the Chinese claim over a student dormitory in Japan and Japan's defense spendings — are expected to rate high on the agenda.

Tsukamoto was accompanied by DSP Secretary General Keigo Ouchi, Eisei Ito, director general of the party's International Affairs Bureau, and other party officials.

Apart from Beijing, the DSP party will also travel to Guangzhou and Shenzhen in south China before returning to Japan on Wednesday next week.

It was Tsukamoto's second visit to China. He first traveled there in April 1985 after replacing Ryosaku Sasaki as chairman of the centrist opposition party.

Tsukamoto is making the current visit at the invitation of China's Sino-Japanese Friendship Association.

Toshiba Announces Export Compliance Program *OW091149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT* *9 Sep 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO — Toshiba Corp., a top Japanese home electric appliance firm, announced Tuesday a compliance program, effective October 1, to monitor exports of strategic products to communist nations in an attempt to calm mounting resentment toward Japan in the U.S. Congress.

The program calls for the establishment of a strategic products division, employing some 150 workers and headed by Executive Vice President Sakae Shimizu.

The management group will be responsible for examining all domestic and export sales of strategic products, educating and training employees, conducting compliance reviews and periodic auditing, and administration of subsidiaries with regard to the compliance program, Toshiba President Joichi Aoi told a press conference.

The 53-page program guide was worked out for Toshiba by a team comprising U.S. law firm Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander, and Ferdon; international accounting firm Price Waterhouse; and Tokyo-based law firm Anderson, Mori and Rabinowitz.

Aoi said the program aims to rebuild U.S. trust in Japan, which has been endangered by illegal sales of sophisticated milling machines to the Soviet Union by Toshiba subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Co.

The U.S. House of Representatives has passed an omnibus trade bill, which includes a ban on sales of Toshiba group products in the American market. The bill will require Senate and administration approval before it is passed into law.

The compliance program will be instituted at all 559 Toshiba subsidiaries and affiliates in Japan. The 100 some overseas Toshiba arms will be requested to prepare export control programs consistent with the one Toshiba will enact here.

Under the program, the management body is to carry out a full screening of products, destinations and customers, through each step from inquiries on sales of strategic products to shipments.

International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura, who is currently in Washington to brief U.S. Government officials on Japan's revision of its export controls to the Soviet bloc, has asked representatives from about 150 trading organizations to map out plans to prevent a repeat of the Toshiba Machine case.

A senior official at MITI, who asked to be unidentified, said MITI will recommend the Toshiba program as a model for other companies setting up their own in-company system to control exports of high technology to the Soviet bloc.

Mongolia

Leaders Congratulate Bulgarian Officials *OW091103 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian* *1404 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Sep (MONTSAME) — J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR

Council of Ministers, have sent a congratulatory telegram to the leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (PRB), Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Atanasov, on the occasion of the 43th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice at the wonderful successes of the industrious Bulgarian people which have been achieved under the leadership of its tried vanguard, the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), in the construction of a new society on Bulgarian soil. Contemporary Bulgaria is a socialist state with a highly developed economy and a thriving science and culture. The PRB, with its peaceloving foreign policy initiatives, is making a valuable contribution to the cause of strengthening the atmosphere of security and cooperation in the Balkans, and the preservation of peace and strengthening of security in Europe and in the whole world, the telegram notes.

The telegram notes with a sense of profound satisfaction the successful development of fraternal relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The telegram expresses full determination to continue unabatedly to broaden and deepen these relations in the spirit of the lofty ideals of the new treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the PRB.

T. Namsray Receives Bulgarian Delegation
*OW071143 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
 1337 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Sep (MONTSAME) -- T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central committee, today received the delegation headed by G. Georgiev, chairman of the State and People's Control Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, [PRB] and held a friendly conversation with it. the PRB delegation is visiting here at the invitation of the MPR People's Control Committee.

Present at the meeting were C. Molom, Chairman of the MPR People's Control Committee, and V. Baev, PRB ambassador to the MPR.

Light Industry Agreement With Bulgaria
*OW040111 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
 1347 GMT 3 Sep 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Sep (MONTSAME) -- G. Naydan, MPR minister of light and food industry, and Minister E. Zlateva, chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria's Association for Social Needs [Dlya Cheloveka] today signed a protocol on light industry cooperation between the two countries.

In accordance with the protocol, cooperation in production of leather, footwear, fur goods, and textile and knitwear goods; technology improvement; and goods manufacturing will be increased.

GDR's Stoph to Visit MPR 15-18 September
*OW032359 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
 1346 GMT 3 Sep 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Sep (MONTSAME) — Willi Stoph, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, will make an official, friendly visit to the MPR from 15-18 September at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPP. Government.

North Korea

USSR Leaders Greet 39th Anniversary
*SK090836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT
 9 Sep 87*

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) — Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, received a message of greetings Tuesday from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message says:

The proclamation of the first worker-peasant state in the history of Korea in September 1948 was an epoch-making event in the struggle of the Korean people for national and social prosperity and an important milestone in consolidating the idea of democracy and socialism in Asia.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convincingly advancing along the road of socialism with great economic, scientific and technological and cultural potentials and holds high authority in international arena.

The implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the WPK and the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the Third Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy in the DPRK will make it possible to cement and modernize the material and technical foundations of socialism and drastically raise the living standard of the working people.

The efforts of the WPK and the DPRK Government to ensure peace and security on the Korean peninsula, turn it into a nuclear-free zone, force the U.S. troops out of the southern part of the peninsula and bring the North-South dialogue of Korea to a success constitute an important component of the Asian peoples' struggle to establish a security system in the Asian-Pacific region and consolidate universal peace.

We consider that not a little possibility of strengthening and uniting the efforts of all the honest-minded people in the struggle for a world free from nuclear weapons and the use of strength exists in Asia and the Pacific.

The Soviet Union highly appreciates the Soviet-Korean relations forged by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK are strengthening and developing in accordance with the agreement reached at the summit meeting of the two countries.

We will as ever exert all our efforts to consolidate the many-sided relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

On behalf of the entire Soviet People we wish you and the working people of the DPRK success in the fulfilment of the vast tasks of the Third Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy and in the struggle to reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

PRC Leaders Send Anniversary Message
SK090833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) — Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, Tuesday received a message of greetings from Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message reads:

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a fruition of victory gained by the Korean people through a protracted revolutionary struggle. The Korean revolution has since entered a period of new historical development.

Over the last 39 years, the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by President Kim Il-song have performed shining exploits in the struggle against foreign aggression and for peaceful construction and built once poor and backward Korea to be a great socialist state, in reliance upon their staunch will and industrious labor.

Today the Korean people are vigorously endeavoring to attain the grand objectives set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and fulfil the Third Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The Chinese people sincerely wish the Korean people greater fresh success in the revolution and construction.

The Workers' Party and Government of Korea have strenuously striven for a long period to reunify the country independently and peacefully and put forward a series of constructive proposals and options such as the founding of a democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the holding of tripartite talks and North-South high-level political and military talks.

These proposals enjoy support from the Chinese people and many peaceloving states and peoples.

The Korean Government recently issued a statement calling for a phased arms reduction by the north and the south of Korea and the withdrawal of troops by the United States, showing the world once again the sincerity of the North side for relaxing the tension on the Korean peninsula.

We are convinced that Korea, the golden tapestry of three thousand-ri, will be certainly reunified and the fellow countrymen in the north and the south of Korea will reunite through the indomitable efforts of the Korean people.

The two peoples of China and Korea have forged deep friendship in the protracted revolutionary struggle and construction work. President Kim Il-song's official goodwill visit to our country in May this year further strengthened and developed the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

We are deeply satisfied with this and sincerely hope that the Sino-Korean friendship will shine forever like the sun and the moon.

Paper Urges Response on Troop Cut Proposal
SK021028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT
2 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* today says the July 23 arms reduction proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a positive peaceloving initiative to guarantee peace and security in Asia and the Pacific by removing the main factor of tensions and menace to peace on the Korean peninsula.

In a signed article the paper notes:

The peace issue of the Korean peninsula is closely related to the question of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula and reunifying Korea independently and peacefully are the vital demand of our nation. These are also an important question which is directly connected with the question of ensuring peace and security in Asia, the Pacific region and the rest of the world."

Relaxing the tensions and maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula are an issue of key significance in keeping peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

The U.S. rulers have turned South Korea into a breeding ground of nuclear war, attaching decisive importance to it in the execution of their aggressive Korean strategy and world strategy against our republic and other socialist countries.

As a result, the Korean peninsula has become a place fraught with the greatest danger of the outbreak of a new war, a thermo-nuclear war, not only in the Asian-Pacific region but also in the rest of the world.

If a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, the Asian-Pacific region will not be safe, and if the situation on the Korean peninsula is unstable, the situation in the Asian-Pacific region will not be improved and the world situation will not be tranquil. This is why ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula is directly connected with the question of ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

Our arms cut proposal is to contribute not only to the removal of the tensions and the danger of war from the Korean peninsula but also to a substantial improvement of the situation in the Asian-Pacific region.

The situation in the Asian-Pacific region can be improved only when arms reduction is conducted on the Korean peninsula.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities really want peace, they should give an affirmative response to our sincere proposal for arms cut.

Activities of Polish Military Delegation

Meets O Kuk-yol

SK070530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) — A soldiers meeting of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces to welcome the military delegation of the Polish People's Republic was held on September 6 at the Kim Il-song Military University.

At the meeting speeches were made by O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and head of the delegation Jozef Uzycki, vice-minister of defence and chief of General Staff of the Polish Army.

The speakers said that today relations of friendship and cooperation between peoples and armies of Korea and Poland have entered a new higher stage in the fields of politics, economy, science and culture on the basis of the deep intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

O Kuk-yol said: the proposal and memorandum put forward by the Polish Government on the reduction of arms and deepening of trust in nine central European

countries are a just and constructive initiative reflecting the aspiration and demand of peoples in this region desirous of converting Europe into a peace zone free from war, and are of great significance in eliminating danger of nuclear war prevailing in Europe. We fully support steps and efforts of the Polish party and government and extend firm solidarity with them.

He wished the fraternal Polish people and soldiers new success in their endeavours to implement the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and increase the might of the Army under the leadership of the party headed by respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Jozef Uzycki stressed: The Korean people and Army standing in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists greatly contribute to ensuring peace and security in East Asia. The Polish People's Republic will firmly support in the future, too, the just initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country and for the preservation of world peace and security.

He wished the Korean people and soldiers great success in their future struggle for socialist construction, strengthening of the defence capability of the country and the sacred cause of national reunification under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president, and the WPK.

Meanwhile, the head of the Polish military delegation hosted a banquet that evening upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Korea.

While staying in Korea, the delegation visited Mang-yongdae, inspected the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and other places and appreciated a music and dance performance given by the Korean People's Army song and dance ensemble.

Meets With Kim Il-song

SK071145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) — The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the military delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Colonel General Jozef Uzycki, vice-minister of defence and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, now visiting Korea.

Present on the occasion were chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Kuk-yol and Polish Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Mieczyslaw Dedeo. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

Presents Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK071156 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) — Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political

Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from head of the visiting Polish military delegation Colonel General Jozef Uzycki, vice-minister of defence and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army. Jozef Uzycki conveyed it to an official concerned.

O Kuk-yol at Party for CSSR Group

SK090015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) — The General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army gave a party Monday for the visiting political workers delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by Colonel General Jaroslav Kliche, director of the General Political Department of the Army and vice-minister of national defence.

O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the KPA, said in his speech: The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and Armies of Korea and Czechoslovakia have developed onto a higher stage in the spirit agreed upon at the meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Gustav Husak in 1984.

We fully support the initiatives of the Czechoslovak party and government to prevent the danger in Europe and establish a peace zone free from chemical and nuclear weapons in central Europe, he stated.

In his speech the head of the delegation Jaroslav Kliche said: We sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and respected Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We fully support the DPRK's proposals and sincere efforts for the withdrawal of foreign troops, the cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people, from South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he declared.

O Kuk-yol met and had a friendly talk with the delegation when it paid a courtesy call on him Monday.

Continental Shelf Agreement Criticized

SK041045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT
4 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA) — There was a farce of signing the instruments on the revision of the "continental shelf agreement" between the Chon Tu-hwan group and the Japanese reactionaries on August 31, according to a report.

Under the revised aggressive and treacherous "agreement," the seventh mining field of the "zone of the joint continental shelf development" in the south sea of Korea

has been adjusted and redivided into six small districts instead of nine small districts now in existence, thus largely expanding the developing district of the Japanese side.

This tells that the South Korean puppets are scheming to realise their wild ambition for long term office and the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists at all costs by offering more concessions to their Japanese masters.

This "agreement" which was initialled in January 1974 and came into force in June 1978 was an offspring of the collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists. It is an extremely reactionary agreement signed under the backstage wirepulling of the U.S. imperialists.

On the strength of this "agreement" the Japanese reactionaries seek to plunder our south sea zone of its seabed resources and settle their problem of shortage of resources and, furthermore, build a springboard for overseas aggression.

The South Korean puppets, meekly complying with the demand of their Japanese masters, put their signature in great haste to the "continental shelf agreement." This is intended to get protection from their Japanese masters in any case by ushering the Japanese militarists deeper into South Korea.

State's Sigur Making 'Junket' To Shore Up Chon

SK060817 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1150 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "A Junket Aimed at Bringing the Crisis Under Control"]

[Text] According to news reports, Cranston, a person holding the title of chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has returned home after visiting South Korea.

In a meeting with traitor No Tae-u, he praised the running dog, saying that he had been impressed by No Tae-u's firm conviction in democratic development. Then in a news conference arranged shortly before his departure he babbled that the United States was optimistic about the future of democratization in South Korea.

Meanwhile, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Sigur will reportedly be sneaking into South Korea on 13 September. Foreign news reports say that Sigur's junket to South Korea will be an interim check up of the development of the situation in South Korea since the so-called 29 June declaration.

The major goal behind the successive junkets to South Korea by U.S. imperialist errand boys is to keep the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's dictatorial regime alive, prolonging it and continuing U.S. domination and subjugation of South Korea through the dictatorial regime.

Cranston's reference to democratic development in South Korea or the future of democratization is an intolerable mockery of the South Korean people, not to mention that it is preposterous.

Nothing has changed in South Korea following the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's pledges toward democratization. Rather, they have begun to suppress more harshly the struggle of the people who call for social democratization and to intensify the fascist suppression by arresting and imprisoning more students, youths, and people than ever.

According to the scenario provided by the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring has made its puppet cabinet more fascistic by packing it with military fascist elements, borrowing time through such a trick, while deceiving and mocking the people. In addition, the ring has reorganized the DJP with No Tae-u positioned at its head to help prolong its stay in power.

The U.S. imperialists are not concerned so much about social democratization in South Korea as about prolonging the fascist military dictatorial rule.

The junkets to South Korea by the errand boys of the U.S. imperialists have something to do with the deepening political crisis in South Korea. Workers who have come out into the streets for their right to exist and democratic freedom have continued their tenacious struggle for two months already in defiance of the fascist clique's and the truculent business owners' deceptive tricks designed to placate them and their threats and blackmail. The workers' struggle is growing stronger and expanding amid positive support of the democratic forces, including the students and youths.

Last 19 August, approximately 5,000 student representatives from 95 colleges throughout South Korea formed a united organization. They then adopted the struggle goals, declaring their decision to actively support the workers in their fight. In particular, the South Korean students and youths have begun to actively join forces with the workers in their struggle.

Even such off-stage organizations as the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution are very determined to continue their anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle until they are triumphant, calling for the complete release of all political prisoners, for the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring to step down from power, and for punishment of those who are responsible for the massacre in Kwangju.

As a result, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which attempted to overcome a crisis and ultimately prolong its stay in dictatorial power by making pledges about democratization, has now come to face another serious crisis.

In a bid to dodge such a political crisis, the U.S. imperialists are sending errand boys to South Korea in succession. It is not because they are concerned about the

social democratization in South Korea, but because the situation in South Korea has developed in a way that is exactly the opposite of what they had expected and, moreover, a still more grave crisis has now engulfed the colonial rule in South Korea. This is why Sigur plans to sneak into South Korea.

It is widely known that Sigur came to South Korea during the June popular protest to keep the struggle of the youths, students, and people from expanding into an anti-U.S. resistance struggle and had the puppets work out the deceptive 29 June pledges for democratization to placate public sentiment. Ever since, the U.S. imperialists have employed various kinds of behind-the-scenes schemes to make the errand boys on the spot develop the situation in South Korea exactly the way they wanted it to be. However, the passage of time has laid bare the deceptive aspect of the puppets' pledges for democratization more and more and the people's determination to achieve democratization has become even stronger.

The frequent junkets to South Korea by the errand boys of the U.S. imperialists are indicative of the state of their uneasy feelings toward the mounting crisis that faces their rule in South Korea.

Although the U.S. imperialists are attempting to maintain their position as the rulers of a colony in South Korea by weakening the fighting spirit of the off-stage democratic forces and the people through threats and blackmail and by breathing life into the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u in a way that encourages the ring to prolong its stay in dictatorial power, things will not turn out as they expect.

The South Korean youths and students remembering clearly that unless the U.S. imperialists' domination and intervention in the domestic affairs of South Korea are brought to an end it is impossible to achieve democratization of any kind, have now risen up in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, shouting such slogans as: Without independence. No democracy; and: Let us establish an Independent government after driving the American wretches out of our country.

The U.S. imperialists should look squarely at the development of the situation in South Korea and act discreetly and they should leave South Korea without delay after abandoning its intervention in the domestic affairs of South Korea.

KCNA on Senator Dole's Nicaraguan Visit
SK051008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0957 GMT
5 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) — Robert Dole, Republican leader in the U.S. Senate, showed up before Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary bandits and blared that the United States would "not walk out on the friends fighting against communism," according to a report.

Earlier, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Walters and U.S. President Reagan himself praised in chorus the contras counter-revolutionary bandits as "friends of the

United States who would not be left" to anyone, thus prodding them to adventures against the Nicaraguan people.

This means that traitors to their countries and peoples and human scum can be, without exception, "friends" of the United States.

In actuality, the ill-famed reactionaries most hated in the world, such as the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group of South Korea, the Pinochet fascist hangman of Chile, the Shamir junta of Israel and the Botha Clique of South Africa, are all "friends" of the United States.

The U.S. imperialists are pursuing their policies of aggression and war by capitalizing on the treacherous qualities peculiar to those "friends" and are trying to make an effective use of this human scum in realizing their ambition for world supremacy. And those "friends," on their part, are running about to prolong their dirty remaining days by clinging to the coattails of the U.S. imperialists.

But the U.S. imperialists are by no means a lenient master. If the "friends" are judged to be cumbersome, they relentlessly finish them off or throw them into a bog.

Such as the traitor Pak Chung-hui of South Korea, Marcos of the Philippines and Duvalier of Haiti were all "friends" of the United States who met their disgraceful ends at the hands of the U.S. imperialist master, utterly isolated and rejected by the people.

The world's reactionaries who commit treacheries in subservience to the U.S. imperialists, acting as their tools, are destined to face a stern judgement by the people and find themselves in a dustbin of history or die a dog's death at the hand of their master.

View of O'Neill's Assessment of Reagan
SK080513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT
8 Sep 87

[“Reagan Rated the Least” — KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) — Former U.S. House Speaker O'Neill accused Reagan in an interview with a magazine: "He's lazy. He reads a (file) card, and then he'll say, 'Weinberger, you take over' or 'Shultz, you take over'. ... he doesn't participate," according to a foreign press report.

Reagan "isn't president enough hours of the day," O'Neill complained.

This comment was made by the U.S. high ranking official, who had served the eight U.S. presidents for more than 40 years since he began his service in Congress during the Truman Administration of the 1940's.

This may be considered to be unfair for Reagan, a war maniac who has run wild day and night, mad with unbridled arms race and nuclear war preparations.

It is not politics but the ferreting out of "reds", terrorism, aggression and war that Reagan had learned as a junior actor of Hollywood. It is no wonder that he addresses himself to aggression and war, not doing his "daily work".

Such a "notorious man" as Reagan holding presidency, the United States seems to betray the sign of its ruin.

Then, O'Neill's comment on Reagan seems not to be unfair.

Daily Assails No Tae-u's Election Campaign

SK050941 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2153 GMT 4 Sep 87

[*Nodong Sinmun* 5 September commentary: "A Military Hooligan's Shameless Political Rash Act"]

[Text] Traitor No Tae-u has set off on a rigged election operation to forge his election as president. On 3 September, the puppet called a so-called cadre training meeting of the south district service corps of young DJP members and staged the farce of resolving his victory in the forthcoming presidential election. On 2 September, when he met with his U.S. masters, he bragged that he is confident he will win in the election, overcoming all difficulties.

No Tae-u has worked out a so-called 100-day operation for his election as president, mobilizing the DJP hooligans. He has converted management of the DJP into an election campaign system and is bent on realigning his party's organization and on election propaganda. This is a political rash act that can be committed only by such a mean political impostor as No Tae-u, who is mad with greed for power.

No Tae-u is a fascist murderer and a national butcher who has committed crimes against the country and the nation which are forever unpardonable and who should have been tried and executed by the people long ago. Through the anti-U.S., antifascist resistance in last June, the South Korean people nullified the nomination of No Tae-u as presidential candidate, branded him together with traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a traitor whom they cannot allow to live in the nation, and passed on him a stern death sentence. The South Korean people have branded traitor No Tae-u as the main culprit of the 17 May fascist violence and the Kwangju massacre, and are full of hatred and hold a grudge against him. Making a fuss of the shameless attempt to make himself president under such circumstances, traitor No Tae-u revealed once again his filthy nature as a political hooligan that has lost reason in his mad greed for power.

More noteworthy is that No Tae-u has openly revealed his plot to carry out an election by guns and bayonets even at a public meeting. In a so-called public relations meeting in the metropolitan area sometime ago, the puppet traitor openly made the outburst that the forthcoming election will be a struggle between forces defending the system and those challenging it and that the new

regime should be born based on maintaining and developing the present system. Whenever there is the opportunity to do so, he does not hesitate to make a blood-thirsty outburst that will inevitably sternly deal with left-leaning and procommunist forces to defend the system. This is a clear declaration that he will make himself elected president by suppressing with guns and bayonets the people who aspire for antidictatorship and democracy, and by carrying out an unfair, rigged election.

The 29 June No Tae-u special declaration pledging so-called democratization has now been turned into a declaration of fascistization. In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is working hard to prepare a rigged election by guns and bayonets, forming a new fascist cabinet composed of cat's paws and further fascistizing the DJP, behind the deceptive slogan of democratization. Using the same tactics by which they snatched power with guns and bayonets, they are employing various strategies and machinations to realize the DJP's retaking power.

However, this is a futile attempt. The South Korean people will never tolerate the retaking of power by the DJP, the party of hooligans, and the act of stealing power by No Tae-u, the fascist murderer. This is well shown by the struggle of the people of all strata, including the workers and students, which has been continuously waged all over South Korea under the slogan "Overthrow the military dictatorship; Overthrow the murderous regime." What will be given to traitor No Tae-u will be only a tomb of shame.

Paper Exposes No Tae-u's 'True Color'
SK080547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT
8 Sep 87

[text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sin-mun* today ridicules the unseemly behavior of the traitor No Tae-u to conceal his ugly color as a fascist murderer with the veil of "democracy."

The traitor No Tae-u in his public appearance almost every day kicks up a dust, blaring that his "June 29 declaration" has shown "a considerable progress," "he will carry into practice without fail" his "commitments to democratization," staking his life at it, and he will make "titanic efforts" to leave no hindrance in the way of "peaceful transfer of government," notes the author of the commentary, and goes on:

A fascist murderer can no more change his true color than a blood-thirsty wolf can change into a lamb.

The puppets' "commitments to democratization" are no more than a hypocritical trick to extinguish the raging flames of the resistance of the popular masses and gain time for gratifying their desire to stay in power. They are not for the democratic development of South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group is hastening preparation to force "election" rigging at the point of the bayonet, framing up a fascist "cabinet" under "neutrality" mask and making haste with the fascistisation of the

"Democratic Justice Party" behind the smokescreen of "democratization."

The fascist gang brandished the sword at the workers fighting for existence and democracy and, as if it were not enough, committed such villainous outrage as barring even peaceful memorial service and funeral rite at the point of the bayonet.

It is becoming all the clearer as time flows that the traitor No Tae-u schemes extension of the fascist dictatorship, not democratization, and intends to seat himself in "presidency" at any cost by a fraudulent and repressive "election," not by a fair election.

Whatever drama the traitor No Tae-u may stage under the silk veil of "democracy" to refurbish his seriously marred image, he can never conceal his true color as a fascist hangman and strangler of democracy.

GFTUK Denounces Offensive Against Labor
SK081141 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) — The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea made public a statement denouncing the South Korean military fascist clique for staging a vicious reactionary offensive to crack down upon the South Korean labour movement under the pretext of "leftist pro-communism".

Referring to the fact that after the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the puppet prime minister themselves cried for "clean-up of leftist pro-communist forces", the fascist clique has mobilized the puppet prosecution and police forces in a wholesale tyrannic row, the statement says:

The massive flare-up of the workers' struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom all over South Korea is not ascribable to the "intervention of the leftist pro-communist forces" but to the colonial military fascist rule and reactionary labour policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The South Korean puppets' cry for "clean-up of leftist pro-communist forces" is intended to hold in check the labour movement now gaining momentum in South Korea, prolong their dirty remaining days and extend the military fascist dictatorship at any cost. This clearly shows once again that the "commitments to democratization" on the lips of the puppets are hypocritical and deceptive.

In order to win the right to existence and democratic freedom and free themselves from the present social fetters, the South Korean workers must overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group and put an end to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism itself.

We expect that the South Korean workers will staunchly fight till the day when they will liquidate the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, (?win) genuine democracy and set up an independent and democratic government.

VNS on No Tae-u, Cranston, Lilley Meeting
SK060524 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about DJP President No Tae-u's remarks at a meeting with the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs and the U.S. ambassador in South Korea.

On 2 September DJP President No Tae-u discussed the future political schedule and pending political issues with Cranston, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and U.S. Ambassador Lilley. At this meeting, No Tae-u babbled about a smooth progress in the future political schedule and about his confidence in overcoming any difficulties. Also, he said that the harsh repression of the democratic and patriotic forces by the dictatorial group had nothing to do with political oppression, but was aimed at holding elections.

These remarks by No Tae-u, which were timed to coincide with the DJP's launching of the 100-day operations for victory in the presidential election, showed that he was a murderous dictator who harbored a sinister motive to resort to whatever means and methods to take power and that he had already begun operations to annihilate the democratic and patriotic forces.

When our people demanded the immediate resignation of murderous tyrants Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, No Tae-u made such malicious absurd remarks. This is an intolerable challenge and insult to the people's aspirations for democratic political development and social democratization.

As you know, No Tae-u is a military hooligan who resorts to any means and methods for the sake of success, fame, and power. With the career of having arrested and killed countless patriots by establishing the countercommunist department while working at the Defense Security Command, No Tae-u ruthlessly removed his senior officers during the 12 December coup d'état and, thus, was called a dreadful devil even by his colleagues. He also played a main role in the Kwangju massacre along with Chon Tu-hwan. Since then, he has been a target of our people's denunciation and resentment. Though he came out with the 29 June commitments to democratization, he has failed to put any commitment into practice and has conducted wholesale operations to annihilate democratic and patriotic forces, clamoring about the drastic elimination of so-called leftist and anticommunist forces.

No Tae-u is a murderous rascal who, in order to take power, can unhesitatingly perpetrate such a massacre as the one in which Chon Tu-hwan submerged the city of Kwangju in the blood of innocent citizens.

Instead of stepping down from power together with Chon Tu-hwan, as unanimously demanded by our people, No Tae-u, consumed with greed for permanent

power, is threatening the people with a bloody sword in his hand, clamoring that the harsh repression of democratic and patriotic forces is not political suppression, but efforts to hold elections and that he is confident of overcoming any difficulties. This cannot be tolerated. No Tae-u is attempting to create favorable circumstances for the next presidential election and take power by stamping out our people's aspirations for democratization and by conducting wholesale annihilation operations. However, this is a foolish delusion of the dictator.

Fascist suppression only results in expediting self-ruin. This is substantiated by the miserable fates of Syngman Rhee or Pak Chong-hui, former dictators who cleaved to fascist suppression.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring must look straight at the tenor of public sentiments and the situation and act with discretion. The military dictatorial group must discard its ambition to reassume power, openly atone for their unforgettable crimes before the people, and step down from power without delay.

South Korea

Labor Union Vows Struggle at U.S. Bases

SK050952 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Sep 87 p 7

[From the column "Hyujitong" ["Waste Basket"]]

[Text] While labor-management disputes continue at various work places across the country, the National Trade Union of U.S. Forces in the ROK (the chairman of which is Kang In-sik) representing the 25,000 Korean employees at U.S. Forces installations in the ROK has also vowed a powerful struggle against the U.S. Forces Command in the ROK since the middle of August. The National Trade Union of U.S. Forces in the ROK sent a letter calling for acceptance of 14 item demands, including readjustment of wages, on 14 August. The contents of the letter drew one's attention as it included demands calling for eliminating the suppression of human rights, entrapment investigations by the military police, and the reduction of employees. Upon receipt of this letter, the U.S. Forces Command in the ROK sent a reply to the labor union on 25 August, however, the labor union concluded that the reply was unsatisfactory and notified the command that unless the latter presents convincing alternatives by 8 September, it will have to resort to a powerful struggle.

Call for Ministerial Talks Repeated

SK072325 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Sep 87 p 8

[Text] The government yesterday reiterated its call for a meeting of foreign ministers between South and North Korea to discuss all matters, without any preconditions, including confidence-building measures and troop reduction.

In a statement, the Foreign Ministry said, "The government of the Republic of Korea maintains its firm policy to settle all pending issues between the South and North

at any place, at any time through dialogue between the parties directly concerned on the basis of the principle of self-determination."

The statement said that North Korea's proposal for a tripartite meeting, involving the United States, to discuss the issue of troop reduction runs counter to the self-determination principle.

Colombian President Arrives for Visit
SK080657 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP) — Colombian President Virgilio Barco and his wife arrived here Tuesday with an 18-member official entourage, including Minister of National Defense Rafael Samudio, at the invitation of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

Barco was greeted at Seoul's Kimpo Airport by Chon.

President Barco will visit the national cemetery before holding summit talks with President Chon later in the afternoon to discuss matters of mutual concern and ways to further promote friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Barco is scheduled to leave South Korea on Sept. 10.

President Barco is the first Colombian president to visit South Korea since March 1962 when the two countries established diplomatic ties. Barco's visit also marks the first state visit by a South American country's head of state.

Colombia is one of the 16 countries which came to the aid of South Korea during the Korean war (1950-53) under the United Nations flag.

Barco's visit is expected to contribute toward establishing bilateral cooperation in the United Nations and non-aligned conferences, as well as expanding substantial mutual cooperation, including the inflow of Korean manpower and business into South America.

Barco Hospitalized
SK090431 Seoul YONHAP in English 0419 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP) — Visiting Colombian President Virgilio Barco underwent surgery Tuesday for peritonitis and is in good condition after the operation, the Korean Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

Spokesman Kim Hang-kyong said that the surgery has caused a temporary delay in Barco's itinerary here, including summit talks with Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, but the timetable for Defense Minister Rafael Samudio and other members of the Colombian delegation will proceed as scheduled.

Kim said that President Barco needs four to five days of medical care unless complications should develop.

Barco has been receiving medical treatment from a group of Korean physicians since his arrival in Korea Tuesday. The medical examination showed that he had contracted peritonitis, forcing him to undergo an operation at Seoul National University Hospital.

Barco's visit to Korea is the first by a Colombian head of state since 1962 when the two countries set up diplomatic ties.

Defense Minister Samudio paid homage at the national cemetery on behalf of Barco on Wednesday morning.

Late Wednesday, Samudio plans to meet with his Korean counterpart Chong Ho-yong and to lay wreaths at a monument commemorating Colombia's entry into the 1950-53 Korean war. Colombia is one of 16 countries which sent troops to fight under the United Nations banner in the Korean war.

Medical Flight Canceled
PA090432 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0358 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Bogota, 8 Sep (EFE) — It was reported tonight in Bogota that Colombian President Virgilio Barco has ordered the cancellation of a trip to Seoul — where he is currently in the hospital — of a team of Colombian doctors, because he is recovering satisfactorily and is receiving good attention in South Korea.

The medical team was on board a Colombian Air Force plane that was going to fly to the United States, where the team were to board a commercial flight to Seoul. However, as the aircraft was taking off, an order was received for it to return to the El Dorado air terminal in Bogota.

This afternoon, an extraordinary council of ministers had decided to send the team of specialists, headed by former Health Minister Jose Felix Patino, to accompany Barco on his return trip to Bogota aboard a special airplane especially outfitted to serve as a hospital.

Patino stated tonight that the cancellation of the trip at the very moment of departure occurred because the latest reports from the South Korean capital indicate that the president is recovering satisfactorily.

The latest medical report issued in Seoul Wednesday morning, 9 September (Tuesday night in Bogota), revealed that Barco is in stable condition, with all vital signs normal, fully conscious and recovering nicely after the emergency operation by Korean surgeons.

Barco suffered an acute perforation of a diverticulum in the colon, which necessitated an emergency operation at the National University Hospital in Seoul to control the perforation and subsequent peritonitis.

Concern Expressed Over U.S. Trade Bill
SK081313 Seoul YONHAP in English 1226 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP) — A Korean National Assembly subcommittee decided Tuesday to send to the U.S. Congress a letter expressing Korea's concerns about

and opposition to an omnibus trade bill, a pending bill deliberated by the U.S. Congress.

A meeting of lawmakers of the trade subcommittee of the Assembly's Standing Committee on Commerce and Industry also decided to work on all the necessary measures, including the enactment of a counter-bill against the U.S. bill, because if the omnibus trade bill were to be enacted into law, it would deal a serious blow to South Korean Economy.

The letter, which was signed by 10 lawmakers from the ruling and opposition parties, expressed concern that there is great possibility for increased international trade friction due to the counter-policies being made by countries worldwide.

Indicating that South Korea has strongly pursued an open-market policy by eliminating various trade barriers and lowering tariffs, the letter said, the U.S. trade bill is harmful to free trade and if the U.S. Congress would push ahead with the bill unilaterally, the multi-negotiations of the Uruguay round, which is being led by the United States and supported by South Korea, will be stopped.

In the letter, the representatives said that South Korea has increased imports from the United States by sending buying delegations regularly among other measures.

The letter, indicating that the adjustment of currency exchange rates between U.S. dollars and Korean won was settled through the participation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), also asked the U.S. Congress to fully consider Korea's specific situation.

The U.S. bill is designed to toughen America's trade posture by taking steps to curtail alleged unfair foreign trade practices, by including retaliation in the form of higher tariffs or import quotas against those countries that refuse to end unfair trade practices.

No Tae-u Plans To Visit U.S. in September
SK070940 Seoul *KYONGHYANG SINMUN* in Korean
7 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 6 September that DJP President No Tae-u will visit the United States around 13 September and hold talks with U.S. President Reagan and other U.S. Government leaders to discuss Korea's political development and other issues of mutual interest.

President No is likely to stay in Washington for two nights and three days and to discuss not only political developments but also the security situation on the Korean peninsula, other regional situations, trade between Korea and the United States, and various other issues during his meetings with President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and other government leaders.

It was learned that President No will deliver speeches and hold interviews with domestic and foreign reporters, where he, as the DJP presidential candidate, will express his views on domestic and foreign issues.

It was also learned that President No's scheduled visit to the United States was arranged by a private research foundation.

RDP on Joint Command, Reunification

SK050100 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
5 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] The main opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday issued a 100-point election pledges which highlights an end to U.S. operational control of the Korean armed forces, sanctions on political retaliation and a cautious open-door policy for the national economy.

The RDP committed itself to starting negotiations with the United States to restore independence in the operation of the Korean Army and having the U.S. commander in Korea relinquish his control of the Korean forces assigned to the Combined Forces Command.

The main opposition party will guarantee free activity of political parties and place a strict ban on political revenge in any form. It will also ensure the separation of three powers, that is, the administrative, judiciary and the legislative branches of government.

In economic policy, the RDP will seek to revitalize the provincial economy, to realize a balance in the growth of export and domestic industries and to put a brake on the incumbent government's "excessive open-door policy."

The RDP pledges that strict measures will be taken to protect agricultural products and service industries against foreign competition.

The economic open-door policy will be re-formulated to allow sound development of the domestic economy and recovery from protectionism, the RDP said.

The nation's foreign and defense policies should be made independently of outside powers and the people should participate in the charting of foreign affairs and defense policies, the RDP said.

The party made it clear that security and foreign affairs should not be misused by the governing party and regime for the perpetuation of their power.

As part of accelerating the peaceful unification of the divided Koreas, the RDP will transform the current National Unification Board into the Unification Board of the People. The deputy premier will be in charge of the new board, the major opposition party said.

The National Unification Board's current name denotes the unifying of "land" in Korea, not the unification of the Korean people divided between the South and the North, an RDP member said.

To underscore the peaceful unification of the southern and the northern people, the name will be changed into the Unification Board of the People. He said unification of land is not meaningful.

The RDP will move to make contact with North Korea as a way to consolidate peace on the Korean Peninsula. It will seek to sign a non-aggression pact with the Communist North, to make a joint development of the Demilitarized Zone as a natural resource and to declare the Korean Peninsula as a "nuclear-free zone" with the North.

The RDP will devote itself to improving relationships with Communist nations in non-political areas. The RDP will move toward normalizing diplomatic relations with Communist China.

As a way of establishing permanent diplomatic ties with the People's Republic of China, the RDP will seek to set up a trade representative office in Peking, the party said.

The major opposition party pledged that Korea will become a member of the non-aligned nations group to muster support for its entry into the United Nations and to upgrade international cooperation.

The election commitment stipulates that Korea should restore independence and equality in its diplomatic relationship with the United States and Japan.

Here is the brief summary of the election pledges committed by the major opposition party.

Basic Rights of Citizens [subhead]

—to enact an equal rights law as part of improving the basic rights of women.

—to ban torture and to enable a criminal suspect to seek state compensation.

—to abolish laws hampering the promotion of human rights.

—to set free all remaining political prisoners and to grant amnesty to the dissidents who lost their civil rights due to political activity.

—to simplify various administrative procedures and to abolish bureaucratic red-tape.

—to set up a reform committee on public administration.

—to establish a firm foundation for the neutrality of public servants and police.

—to implement a full local autonomy system.

—to improve the current system of civil defense corp and reserve forces.

—to ensure a fair election.

—to readjust the constituencies of lawmakers so that one parliamentarian can be elected in one district.

National Security [subhead]

—to ban the military intelligence unit from gathering information on political activity.

—to chart a code stipulating military neutrality in politics.

—to bolster self-reliance in defense capability.

—to guarantee reasonable personnel management in the military by rooting out existing malpractices.

—to abolish training program for university students.

Economy [subhead]

—to move away from the growth-first economic policy and to reduce the export-orientedness.

—to seek ways for an equitable distribution of wealth as well as to discourage economic concentration by conglomerates.

—to reduce foreign debts to the maximum extent and to set up permanent measures to repatriate illegal funds deposited overseas and to devise ways to stop capital flight.

—to review the existing trade policy and involve small-and-medium enterprises in exports.

—to review the current import policy, which is oriented toward "excessive openness."

—to set up a council for the early phasing-out of problem loans at banks.

—to reorganize the industrial structure.

—to guarantee full autonomy in banking and finance.

Daewoo Motor Resumes Normal Operations

SK090712 Seoul YONHAP in English 0641 GMT

9 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP) — Daewoo Motor Co., a leading Korean automaker, resumed normal operations Wednesday morning ending a month-long work suspension caused by labor disputes in affiliated parts supplying companies and strikes by its own workers.

About 8,000 workers entered the plant in Pupyong, west of Seoul, at 8:30 Wednesday morning and resumed work in the plant's six factories.

Daewoo earlier halted operations for four days beginning Aug. 11 because of disputes at affiliated firms.

Due to supply shortages affecting parts and components following disputes at 262 parts suppliers, the company suspended operations from Aug. 15 to 25.

Daewoo attempted to resume operations on Aug. 25 but their efforts ground to a halt that afternoon as workers began a sit-in at the company.

The month-long suspension meant losses of 51 billion won (about 63.3 million U.S. dollars one U.S. dollar is worth about 805 won) for the automaker.

A company official said that disputes affecting 17 parts-supplying companies have been settled as of Tuesday and that there will be no difficulty in resuming normal operations because the company now has enough parts in stock to last one week. With the resumption of operations, the Daewoo Group's chairman, Kim U-chung, met with workers in the Pupyong plant Wednesday morning.

Meanwhile, as a step to prevent further demonstrations, police took away 15 Daewoo workers who allegedly led street demonstrations on Sept. 1 and 2.

Riot police and company guards are currently checking the identification cards of people attempting to pass through the plant's entrances.

Suffers Losses From Shutdown

*SK080039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Sep 87 p 6*

[Text] Daewoo Motor Co. has lost 103.4 billion won because of shutdowns caused by labor disputes.

According to Daewoo Motor officials, the company stopped auto productions for 22 days from Aug. 11, causing a daily turnover loss of 4.7 billion won.

The officials said that the operation suspension brought about 9 shortage of 17,600 units from the original target in terms of auto production. During the period, 7,078 units could not be shipped for export.

The same went for the domestic market. A total of 6,749 auto products, including 1,857 units of Lemans, have failed to be supplied to the clients.

Management Warned Against Wrongdoings

*SK082347 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Sep 87 p 3*

[Text] Labor Minister Yi Hon-ki yesterday warned against business firms trying to suspend business as a means of countering legitimate labor demands.

He said yesterday that the ministry will also closely watch against business firms delaying payment of wages, citing on-going labor disputes as the reason.

The government policy is prompted by a move by some businesses to try to defy labor demands under the pretext of some "riotous" activities by workers on strike.

Management may have misunderstood the recent government measure of arresting some radicals as a signal to discourage the labor movement, he said.

Yi went on to say that the government will minimize its intervention in any of the labor disputes except some radical cases threatening daily lives of the general public.

The government is prepared to punish not only the laborers devoted to violent activities in the course of labor disputes but also management found committing any wrong-doings against laborers, he said.

Accordingly, management found obstructing the formation of legitimate labor unions, intervening in the management of labor unions and delaying wage payment will be strongly punished in the days to come, according to the minister.

Those found infringing upon the basic rights of laborers in one way or another and forcing the workers to do over-time work without due payment, will also be arrested, he said.

For effective guidance of the labor and management locked in disputes, the ministry formed special guidance teams and dispatched them to the sites of labor disputes in Seoul and provinces yesterday.

The members of the team will devote themselves to solving on-going disputes under terms that can be accepted by labor and management. They are also expected to detect malpractices being conducted by the management, it said.

Some enterprises have been found pretending to be faced with serious financial difficulties when labor disputes over wage hike erupted at their companies, the ministry said.

It also pointed out that some enterprises were found to have submitted documents to concerned authorities for approval of business suspension as a means to evade legitimate demands of the laborers.

Some other companies are deliberately provoking striking laborers by refusing to have contact with them as a move to invite government intervention, it said.

DJP To Introduce Modified Union System

*SK080047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Sep 87 p 1*

[Text] The majority Democratic Justice Party yesterday decided to legislate for a modified "union shop" system in trade unions in an amendment to the Labor Union Law.

Under the union shop system, if trade union members comprise the majority of the workers in a workplace, the remaining non-members are also considered belonging to the trade union.

Therefore, working conditions for all the workers in a shop are decided on through the contract concluded between the management and the trade union.

The ruling party also decided to repeal the requirements for the formation of trade union in order to ensure freedom in labor activities, in a meeting of the Central Executive Council, which deliberated the revisions of the four labor laws.

Under the current Labor Union Law, 30 workers or a fifth of all the workers in a workshop are required to form a trade union.

The DJP, in reintroducing the union shop system after seven years, decided to allow workers who leave the union to retain employment.

The Central Executive Council failed to complete drafting of the amendments to the four labor laws.

Police Units Formed To Protect Athletes

SK060037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD

in English 6 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] More police units responsible for security for foreign and Korean athletes and sports officials during the 1988 Seoul Olympics were activated in a ceremony held at the Chamsil Olympic Stadium yesterday.

The Second and Third Olympic Security Corps, as they are called, consist of 4,800 specially trained policemen, a spokesman for the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau said.

The 1,200-member First Olympic Security Corps was set up in September 1985.

According to the spokesman, the special units will be responsible for the protection of tens of thousands of sports officials and players as well as dignitaries during the Games from terrorists and other offenders.

Daily Predicts Vicious Cycle for Economy

SK070741 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT

7 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP) — South Korea's economy is likely to be trapped in a vicious cycle of wage increases, price hikes, drops in wages in real terms and then further increases in wages, the *Chungang Daily News* [*Chungang Ilbo*] reported Monday.

Such a dire prediction resulting from the current protracted labor-management disputes will be further aggravated by serious drops in employment and investments.

Quoting government statistics, the Korean language daily said that although the number of labor disputes settled in recent days outpaced the number of fresh disputes, the impact of the labor disturbances on the entire economy will perhaps be incalculable.

A total of 3,275 labor disputes have occurred across the country so far this year. As of Sept. 6, 2,934 disputes, or 89 percent, were settled successfully.

Since Sept. 3, labor disputes have been settled three times more than they occurred, 160 to 57 a day. On Sept. 6 alone, only eight disputes took place while the number of labor disputes which were settled stood at 155.

The labor disputes which have been plaguing the nation for more than one month are expected to seriously damage the entire spectrum of the national economy, ranging from production and exports to commodity prices and the balance of payment surplus.

The disputes will also shake up cooperation between labor and management which has served as a cornerstone of the nation's economic upturn in the past because the disputes have ruptured the previous foundation of human relations between labor and management based on mutual trust.

One of the most rapid and direct aftereffects of the labor disturbances has been that of reduced production and slowed export growth.

For example, labor disputes caused losses of 821.5 billion won (more than 1 billion U.S. dollars one dollar is worth about 805 won) in production and 384.5 million dollars in exports between July 25 and Sept. 3.

The production losses of 821.5 billion won account for 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP), or nation's total output of goods and services.

The nation's GNP, because of the reduced production, will drop 1 to 2 percent from the targeted 11-percent growth this year and by as much as 2 to 4 percent next year. As a result, more than 200,000 people will become unemployed this year while exports will drop by 2.5 billion dollars this year and 3 to 4 billion dollars next year, according to reports from various government-funded economic think tanks.

The expected unemployment figures will bring the number of jobless next year to nearly 1 million.

The most dreadful aftereffect of labor disputes will perhaps be increases in commodity prices. Spurred by a 12-percent rise in the prices of major raw materials on overseas markets and an 18-percent rise in the total money supply, commodity price hikes threaten to get out of hand.

In the first eight months of the year, wholesale prices rose by 1.4 percent and consumer prices soared by 3.8 percent, surpassing the year-end target by 0.8 percentage points.

Under such circumstances, the national economy is destined to repeatedly suffer from a vicious cycle of wage increases, price hikes, drops in real wages and further increases in wages, aside from dwindling reinvestments and speculative rallies in real estate resulting from reduced savings.

Bank Unions Demand Complete Autonomy
SK090131 Seoul YONHAP in English 0119 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP) — A council of five commercial banks' labor unions Wednesday called on the government to guarantee complete autonomy in the banks' business management and personnel administration.

In a special statement, the labor unions also demanded that allowances employees currently set aside as part of their monthly wages be included in the total amount of basic salaries. The current wage calculation system, according to the statement, is heavily based on various allowances while basic salaries are kept at a low level.

The five commercial banks are Cho-heung Bank, Commercial Bank of Korea, Korea First Bank, Hanil Bank and Bank of Seoul.

In announcing the statement, the full text of which appeared in the advertisement columns of Korea's morning newspapers, the workers of the commercial banks vowed to make all-out efforts for the realization of the democratization of the Korean economy and substantive privatization of the commercial banks no matter what the cost.

The statement called for the government authorities to immediately take over insolvent credits the banks have been forced to carry due to past government-led economic policies.

It also urged the government to stop influencing banking management by arbitrarily placing hand-picked outsiders into the banks' executive management.

The government should also rectify artificial differences in interest rates between the commercial banks and secondary financial institutions in a bid to root out fundamental irrational action and to restore inherent functions of the commercial banks, the statement said.

As part of the democratic management of commercial banks, the Labor Unions demanded that workers' participation in the decision-making process of the banks' executive boards be recognized.

From humanitarian point of view, the allocation of savings deposit quotas should be discarded, the statement said, along with watch-dog mechanism governing window services.

In this transitional period facing the Korean people, we, financial workers, for the implementation of economic democratization, are firmly resolved to make a historical march in opening a new epoch of autonomy and responsibility by boldly liquidating the past malpractices which featured an easy-going attitude and subservience, the statement said.

Under the pretext of high economic growth, commercial banks have been reduced to the status of a handmaid under bureaucratic rule, leaving the banks unable to catch up with actual economic conditions, it added.

DJP Seeks Limit on 'Stumping Rallies'
SK052351 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
6 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party is seeking to restrict the number of stumping rallies of presidential candidates to two times each in all the metropolitan cities and provincial capitals for the 20 days after the public notice of an election.

According to its amendment draft to the Presidential Election Law, the candidates will hold their own rallies and there will be no chances to present themselves before "neutral" audiences, with competitors in joint settings.

The draft, to be adopted as official party proposal at a meeting of the DJP Central Executive Council tomorrow, gives much emphasis to campaigning through the mass media, authorizing candidates to make addresses 10 times on television and radio and present their opinions 15 times in newspapers.

Parties will be permitted to publicize their presidential nominees 10 times in broadcasts and 15 times in the dailies.

In addition to stumping rallies by candidates, their parties will be allowed a total of another 480 rallies to promote the runners — twice in every city, county and ward of bigger cities — or once per smaller unit of township, myon and dong, in an option which the council is to decide upon.

Those who dwell in locations other than the places listed in their official residence registrations will be able to participate in the elections by mailing their ballots.

After adoption of the draft, it will become the subject of negotiation by an eight-member high-level committee formed by the ruling party and the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party which will meet to draw up a compromise amendment to the election law Tuesday.

Attempts To Disrupt Kim Tae-chung's Tour
SK080147 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Sep 87 p 2

[From the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] On 7 September, 1 day before his visit to Kwangju for the first time in 16 years, Reunification Democratic Party Adviser Kim Tae-chung, through his spokesman Han Kwang-ok, disclosed "someone's machination" in connection with his visit and demanded that this be halted immediately.

Spokesman Han said: Since the purpose of Adviser Kim's visit is to pay his respects at the tombs of the victims of Kwangju and the tombs of his ancestors, we wish that his visit will be completed in an orderly manner free of remarks and acts involving radicalism or provincialism. According to the information that Adviser Kim has obtained himself, someone is plotting to downgrade and mislead his visit.

Spokesman Han disclosed that the "someone's machination" consists of an operation to disturb the publicity of his visit, banning the cooperation of public institutions, and staging destructive activities during his visit. He also disclosed that the machinators are even planning to conduct an act of touching off provincialism by having the men in the welcoming crowd chant the slogan "The president of Cholla Province."

The Tonggyodong group plans to have most of the lawmakers belonging to the group accompany Adviser Kim on the visit and anticipates that at least half a million people will gather in Kwangju. One of Adviser Kim's aides commented that the greatest problem is maintaining order. Thus in cheerful expectations, the Tonggyodong group is busy preparing measures to cope with this problem.

After this visit, Adviser Kim plans to make a speech on the subject of "Democratic Development and My Political Philosophy" at a lecture meeting sponsored by Hungsadan on 11 September and a speech at the Yong-jon Catholic Church in Taejon on 13 September.

In the meantime, four organizations concerning the Kwangju incident, including the Association of Bereaved Families of the 18 May Kwangju Uprising and the Preparatory Committee for Mr Kim Tae-chung's Kwangju Visit, held successive separate press conferences at the YMCA hall in Kwangju on the morning of 7 September and announced that "there are many leaflets in circulation designed to disrupt Mr Kim Tae-chung's visit to Kwangju."

According to the preparatory committee, these leaflets, in the name of a ghost organization called the Association of the Bereaved Families of the Kwangju Mass Resistance, contain intensive criticism against Mr Kim Tae-chung, such as "Mr Kim Tae-chung, do not use the Kwangju uprising for political purposes," "Do not humiliate the fallen democratic fighters any more," "800,000 citizens of Kwangju, let us not become the victim of the personal greed of the hypocrites bent on power."

Date Set for Constitutional Bill Vote
SK070834 Seoul YONHAP in English 0827 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP) — The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) agreed Monday to convene a one-day special session of the National Assembly on Friday, to formally propose a motion for the constitutional amendment draft.

The draft will be formally proposed with the concurrence of more than one half of the total membership.

The agreement on the convocation of the 136th extraordinary Assembly session was reached at a meeting

between the DJP's floor leader Yi Tae-sun and his opposition counterpart Kim Hyon-kyu.

The constitutional revision draft, which was agreed to on Sept. 1 by an eight-member bipartisan committee, is to be sent to the government on Sept. 12.

Under the current constitution, the president shall put the Assembly's constitutional draft before the public for 20 days or more.

Within 60 days of the first notice, the National Assembly must pass the proposed amendment by a two-thirds of its total members. Then the bill, within 30 days of its passage by the assembly, is to be referred to a national referendum for final approval.

Kim Chong-pil Rumored Planning New Party
SK062317 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
6 Sep 87 p 3

[From the "Political Scene" column]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, former president of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party (DRP), who is now rumored to be considering running for the presidency and whose political activities are attracting public attention, is reported to be preparing for a meeting to inaugurate a party, tentatively named the New Democratic Republican Party, to be composed with former DRP members, sometime during September at the soonest.

A source well versed in political circles, conveying such a movement by JP, Kim Chong-pil's nickname, on 5 September said: As far as I know, the inaugural meeting will be held between 15 and 20 September.

According to a rumor now circulating in town, the inaugural meeting will be presided over by Chon Ye-yong, president of the association of like-minded people to promote national prosperity or by one of former DRP chairmen. It is also rumored that the preparations for the new party are being carried out by former DRP Member Yi Yong-kun.

However, JP's associates hit the ceiling at such rumors and feverishly denied them.

Meanwhile, some KNP members who maintain close ties with the former RDP members went so far as to meet with KNP President Yi Man-sop to ask him to embrace JP as member of the KNP. They are expected to individually join the new party because they realized that, with KNP President Yi prolonging his decision on whether or not to embrace JP, it would be impossible to graft JP onto the KNP. So far a total of 15 have made clear their stand regarding the new party.

Cambodia

Press Review of Reconciliation Policy

BK040840 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT
4 Sep 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 3 — In its latest issue, the weekly *Kampuchea*, organ of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, qualified the PRK's policy on national reconciliation issued in Phnom Penh on August 27, 1987 as "a new step toward ending the sufferings of the Kampuchean people."

It said that the policy made public right after the proposed "cocktail party" meeting between two Kampuchean sides agreed upon by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, representing the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries reflected the PRK's goodwill in seeking for an end to the fratricidal war in Kampuchea.

"This policy, the paper went on, "also demonstrates the earnest aspiration of the entire party, the entire government and the entire people of Kampuchea that misled Kampuchean would not turn their gunpoints at their own people and destroy the country's infrastructures; that the miserable life of Kampuchean in the refugee camps surrounded with barbed wire would end soon, and that all overseas Kampuchean personalities and intellectuals could use their knowledge and skills to serve the country."

The paper strongly denounced the Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and regional reactionary forces' dark schemes to fish in troubled waters through the Kampuchea issue.

The Army paper *Angtoap Padevoaat* said in its recent article: "This policy is full of goodwill and high sense of responsibility toward the Kampuchean people's destiny. It clearly demonstrates that the PRK is the only authentic representative of the Kampuchean people and that it always seeks for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. It also testifies to firm advance of the Kampuchean revolution."

"The entire Kampuchean people and army must make greater efforts in defending the revolutionary gains and in implementing the resolutions of the KPRP's Fifth Congress, especially [words indistinct] militant solidarity with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, so as to create favourable conditions for the successful materialization of this national reconciliation policy", it noted.

"The entire people and army voice full support for the PRK's policy of goodwill and justice and are determined to foil all attempts at taking advantage of this policy to undermine the Kampuchean revolution and to split the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity as well as solidarity among them with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries", the paper concluded.

The *Phnom Penh* paper, for its part, stressed on the Phnom Penh population's full support for this policy which, it said, "clearly shows that the internal problem of Kampuchean people must be solved by the Kampuchean themselves without any outside interference".

"This policy", the paper noted, "conforms to what the heroic Army and people of Kampuchea have sacrificed to defend their national independence, freedom and sovereignty and build their homeland into a prosperous and happy one".

The paper also pointed to the Phnom Penh people's readiness "to cooperate with every Kampuchean with patriotic ideals regardless their past, social classes, ideology, religion or ethnic grouping in building an independent, peaceful, progressive and happy society for the Kampuchean people. Thus contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world at large".

"Yet," the paper said "the Kampuchean people will reject all ill-intentioned proposals, including the one made by the ASEAN foreign ministers in their informal meeting held in Bangkok on August 16 which is but a ploy to bring back the genocidal Polpotists to Kampuchea".

The paper called on the entire population of Phnom Penh to work harder for the national construction and defence.

Paper Rejects CGDK's Beijing Statement

BK090322 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 87

[*Pracheachon* commentary: "The Cambodian People Categorically Reject the So-Called Statement of the CGDK in Beijing"]

[Text] The recent annual meeting of the so-called CGDK was held in Beijing after the PRK declared its national reconciliation policy which is being warmly and vigorously welcomed and supported by the Cambodian people from all walks of life inside and outside the country, including those on the other Cambodian side, as well as by the fraternal socialist countries, friendly countries, and progressive people throughout the world.

As the previous meetings, this meeting was aimed at covering up the fact of disunity among the three Cambodian reactionary groups and at making others believe that there are no differences within these three groups.

Orchestrated by Beijing, this meeting [words indistinct] to continue to give aid to the so-called resistance forces. In fact, this aid enables the genocidal Pol Pot criminals to continue their sabotage activities against the Cambodian revolution.

The so-called statement of the CGDK demanding unilateral withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the settlement of the Cambodian problem on the basis of the CGDK's so-called eight-point proposal is filled with obsolete and weak words and ignores the realities in Cambodia.

This statement clearly attests that Beijing still stubbornly continues to support and assist the genocidal Pol Pot clique in carrying on its perfidious maneuver to reimpose a genocidal regime in Cambodia. The Beijing authorities do not want a Cambodia which is peaceful, prosperous, plentiful, and progressive in national reconciliation. They do not want talks to seek a correct political solution to the Cambodian problem. They only want to maintain instability in Southeast Asia to serve their hegemonist-expansionist policy.

We categorically reject the content of the so-called statement of the CGDK issued in Beijing.

We also reject once again the so-called 8-point proposal which is unreasonable, cunning, and aimed at reinstating the genocidal regime which has been resolutely condemned and rejected by the Cambodian people and world public opinion.

Men of good sense are well aware that the PRK is the sole authentic and legal representative of the Cambodian people. The PRK is controlling the whole of Cambodian territory. It could rally the majority of people of all strata both inside and outside the country and is advancing firmly with each passing day. The so-called tripartite CGDK is only a smoke screen designed to cover up the hideous face of the genocidal Pol Pot clique which has no land nor population of its own and which has survived until now only because of the aid of the international reactionary forces. The so-called CGDK held the latest meeting as well as the previous ones in others' land and at the order of Beijing.

All the persons who have been misled to follow the enemy should think about the fate of our country and nation and decide to actively participate in the national reconciliation program which has just been declared. They should repent timely, desert the other side, and quickly return to our people and participate in building a peaceful, prosperous, genuinely stable, and happy Cambodia, thus contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Politburo's Men Sam-an in Kompong Som City
*BK060604 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0402 GMT
5 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 5 — Men Sam-an, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of its commission for organization, has recently toured Kompong Som City, about 250 km southwest of Phnom Penh.

While there, she attended a meeting in honour of the 42nd anniversaries of Vietnam's August Revolution (August 19) and National Day (Sept. 2), talked with leading members of the city party committee, called on the population and armymen at Prey Nop District, and visited the city's cultural centre.

Subsidiary Food, Industrial Crops Planted
*BK060615 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[Text] By 27 August 1987, peasants throughout the country had planted a total of more than 35,300 hectares of corn, more than 5,900 hectares of cassava — an increase of 220 hectares over the previous year — more than 16,200 hectares of beans — an increase of 670 hectares — more than 11,200 hectares of sesame, more than 4,600 hectares of sugarcane, more than 5,160 hectares of jute — an increase of 765 hectares — more than 12,000 hectares of assorted vegetables, and tens of thousands of hectares of other subsidiary crops.

Leading in corn planting were Kandal Province with more than 12,060 hectares, Kompong Cham with more than 10,700 hectares, Kratie with more than 2,000 hectares, and Prey Veng with 2,900 hectares. However, extensive damage was caused to the crops in various provinces. For example, more than 16,000 hectares of corn and beans were damaged in Kompong Cham, more than 850 hectares of corn in Kandal, 500 hectares of corn in Kompong Chhnang, 100 hectares of corn in Kratie, more than 1,440 hectares of corn and beans in Kompong Speu, and 270 hectares of corn in Battambang.

Subsidiary food and industrial crops during this monsoon made a greater progress than in previous years because the current monsoon rice crop was not a success, prompting the people to plant subsidiary food and industrial crops on a markedly larger scale.

Sihanouk To Leave for Paris, New York
*BK070739 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0500 GMT 7 Sep 87*

[Text] The office of the personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia discloses that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK and of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], will leave Beijing Tuesday [8 September] for an unofficial visit to Paris. The source said: Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will stay in Paris until the end of September and then leave for New York to meet UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The samdech will not attend the UN General Assembly session. He will stay in New York for about 10 days after which he will return to Pyongyang, North Korea, to celebrate his 65th birthday there on 31 October. The source added the samdech will pay another visit to France in mid-November after his stay in Pyongyang.

Thai Prime Minister Message to Sihanouk
*BK070208 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Sep 87*

[24 August message from Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to DK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk]

[Text] Samdech: I feel most honored to have received your message dated 8 July, 1987. I take this opportunity to reaffirm Thailand's unchanged support for the legitimate cause of the Cambodian people in their struggle to

liberate Cambodia from foreign occupation. I am convinced that this struggle more than ever needs you as its respected leader.

Samdech, please remain assured of Thailand and ASEAN's continuing close cooperation with the CGDK until the Cambodian issue is comprehensively and permanently settled.

Please accept the assurances of my high regards and sincere greetings.

[Signed] General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand

DK Delegation's Visit to China Hailed
BK060345 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Station commentary: "The Brilliant Success of the DK Delegation's Visit to the PRC"]

[Text] On 2 September, a DK delegation led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of DK; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, DK vice president for foreign affairs; successfully concluded its 5-day friendly and official visit to the PRC. During this 5-day visit, our DK delegation was warmly and cordially received by the Government of the PRC and the friendly Chinese people, and held talks and cordial conversations with His Excellency Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; His Excellency Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Council of State of the PRC; and His Excellency Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee's Advisory Commission. Throughout all these talks and conversations, the Chinese leaders clearly and firmly reiterated the support of the Chinese Government and people for our Cambodian people's just struggle for national survival against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

His Excellency Li Xiannian stated: The Chinese people and the Cambodian people have a time-honored tradition of friendship with each other. This friendship has been gradually strengthened and developed through cooperation, tests, and trials for a long time in the common cause against foreign aggressors. The Chinese Government and people will do as they have done in the past: resolutely supporting the Cambodian people's just national salvation struggle against Vietnamese aggression and the CGDK's effort to settle the Cambodian conflict politically.

His Excellency Zhao Ziyang stated: The CGDK's eight-point peace proposal is reasonable. It should be taken as a basis for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. This eight-point proposal has won increasing support of the international community.

He stressed: In order to correctly and reasonably solve the Cambodian problem, there is only one way out: The solution must be based on the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops of aggression from Cambodia.

His Excellency Deng Xiaoping said: China will continue to firmly support the CGDK and the Cambodian people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression until Cambodia recovers all its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Our DK delegation also conveyed our Cambodian people's profound feeling of friendship to the friendly Chinese Government and people, and informed the Chinese leaders of the great development of our people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield where our Cambodian people throughout the country, including the patriotic Cambodian soldiers and administrators who were forcibly drafted into their service by the Vietnamese, have enthusiastically joined in the struggle against the aggressors.

The Chinese leaders expressed the firm belief that our people's struggle will certainly score the final victory over the Vietnamese aggressors.

Regarding the position of Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the Cambodian problem, the Chinese leaders were of the opinion that lately there were some changes in the Vietnamese and Soviet statements on Cambodia, but Vietnam's Indochinese Federation strategy has not changed and the Soviet Union has not given up its support for Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia, either. This view fully accords with that of our CGDK. Therefore, this latest visit of our DK delegation has enabled our two friendly countries — Cambodia and China — to further understand each other, and has further strengthened the close bonds of traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The Cambodian people and the DK National Army are extremely satisfied with the brilliant results of the DK delegation's visit to the PRC and are greatly heartened by the reassurances of firm and powerful support made by the Chinese leaders for the just struggle of the Cambodian people and CGDK against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The CGDK, the Cambodian people, the DK National Army, and all Cambodian resistance forces would like to express once again their profound gratitude to the fraternal Chinese government and people for always giving them all-round effective support and assistance in the current struggle against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The Cambodian people and CGDK wish the friendly PRC and Chinese people more and greater successes in their national construction effort to further improve the living standard of the Chinese people and contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the rest of the world.

Rannarit Message on ANS Anniversary
BK050331 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0500 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Message to combatants by Prince Norodom Rannarit, commander in chief and chief of the General Staff of the Sihanoukist National Army, on the occasion of the sixth founding anniversary; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] Dear officers, commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS]:

On this occasion of the sixth founding anniversary of our ANS, I, Norodom Rannarit, commander in chief and chief of the General Staff of the ANS, am greatly honored and very happy to address this special message to all of you as follows:

Regarding the development and results of the activities of our ANS, our army has developed continuously since its birth. At its birth, our army had only 3,500 men. Now, in August 1987, we have 15,500 men in our army.

As for the combat zone, in the years 1982-83, our army launched activities only in small zones along the Thai-Cambodian border, particularly in Oddar Meanchey Province. Currently, in 1986-87, our ANS is launching combat activities deeper inside the country, such as in Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Battambang Provinces. Moreover, it has launched this great mission in deeper zones, such as in Kompong Cham, Kratie, Kompong Speu, and Kompong Chhnang Provinces.

All foreign observers have noted that our army has made progress in the following fields:

1. The training of guerrilla warfare tactics;
2. The health and hygiene of the ANS forces; and
3. The high morale and discipline of the valiant members of our army, that is all the ANS combatants.

Foreign observers have also cited our many victories in all fields and all aspects.

In the military field, our ANS has caused the Vietnamese enemy aggressors serious difficulties in realizing their plan. They have been forced to follow our plan instead. We have attacked enemy positions, ambushed their convoys, and continued to harass them.

From January 1987 to date, we launched 360 ambushes and harassments against enemy positions. We scored splendid results: 766 enemy elements were killed, 970 others were wounded, and 2 others were captured. Simultaneously, a total of 298 Cambodian combatants who had temporarily served the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen puppet army fled to share weal and woe with our ANS. Our army seized 96 assorted weapons, 8,400 rounds of assorted ammunition, and a large quantity of war materiel. We destroyed 3 large trucks, 2 ox-carts, 5 ammunition depots, 93 military barracks, 2 military command

offices, 3 rows of military hospital buildings, 13 assorted weapons, and 200 liters of fuel.

In the military field, our ANS has established village guerrillas in 35 villages in Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Pursat, and Battambang Provinces. We implanted political awareness among and turned 350 (?villagers) into guerrillas. We expanded the administrative system in 35 villages. Some 1,759 genuinely-patriotic Cambodian people have volunteered to serve in our ANS.

In the economic and logistical field, our army was able to, for the first time, transport war materiel and ammunition from mountainous areas to the lower areas where they were further transported to newly-infiltrated areas in such provinces as Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, and Pursat. We now successfully take care of our daily life by buying or bartering for food supply, such as rice and paddy, with the inhabitants. We intend to again ask the people to contribute or sell more paddy and rice to us in order to enable our armymen to launch activities in deeper areas inside the country in 1988.

In the fields of psychological warfare and social affairs, our national army launched a propaganda campaign to persuade our Cambodian people to support our front, particularly our ANS; we have achieved satisfactory results in this campaign to draw attention and support from our people: 80-90

of our people have given their firm support to our ANS.

Our army has been inside the country not only to conduct war. We have secretly built three schools in Oddar Meanchey and Siem Reap Provinces. We have built and repaired five monasteries in Siem Reap, Battambang, and Kompong Thom Provinces. By these deeds, our army shows that it truly cherishes, respects, and supports Buddhism, and that it does not say so just for political purposes. We also distributed clothing, fabric, medicine, fishing tools, and seeds of strategic crops to our Cambodian people inside Cambodia, particularly in the 35 villages in which village guerrillas were established.

The satisfactory results of our ANS activities are made possible by sacrifice, great effort, tolerance for all difficulties and suffering, and the strict observance of our army discipline by the military leaders as well as the valiant combatants of our ANS.

Foreign observers, diplomats, and foreign correspondents have now recognized our ANS as the second best army of the tripartite Democratic Kampuchean coalition. Regarding military strength, our army is inferior to the Khmer Rouge army only in volume. In the interior of the country, our ANS has been recognized as the sole army which is genuinely popular and loved and respected by the compatriots.

Although our ANS is now facing great shortages of logistic means for conducting war, it is still capable of conducting activities — as I said just now — deeper

inside our country, that is in many provinces in Cambodia.

Justice-loving observers have also recognized the high spirit of patriotism, willingness to sacrifice everything, and heroism of our ANS combatants and all leaders of our army.

Our samdech euv [Norodom Sihanouk], who is our sole great leader and the sole supreme commander of our ANS whom we always respect and worship, told me to inform all of you valiant members of our ANS of his wholeheartedly sincere thanks to all of you. He told me to convey his most hearty commendation to all of his children. He told me to inform them how proud he is to have such splendid children who have led our army toward achieving such rapid progress, prosperity, and a most glorious prestige. Moreover, we, the ANS, would not have been able to achieve this if all the Cambodian compatriots inside the country had not given us their firmest support, which increases every year. We have also been able to achieve this satisfactory progress and splendid results because a large number of combatants, who are currently serving temporarily in the Heng Samrin regime, have given us all kinds of support and assistance.

On this occasion, in the august name of the samdech euv, that is Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, I wish to express deepest thanks and most profound gratitude to all the combatants, my beloved compatriots, who are currently serving temporarily in the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen army for all of this support and assistance.

Moreover, our Cambodian brothers and sisters, that is our Cambodian compatriots inside the country, including the fraternal Cambodians who are serving the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen army, have given support and assistance to our ANS as I said above because all of them have now realized that the Vietnamese have come to our country in an attempt to turn our Cambodia into a Vietnamese province or a second Kampuchea Kraom.

During the past 8 or 9 years, since 1978, the Vietnamese have come into our country; they claimed that they have come to rescue the Cambodians from suffering, death, and destruction by the Pol Pot regime. But, presently, all Cambodians are well aware that the Vietnamese have not come to help the Cambodians. Their only desire is, as I said just now, to turn Cambodia into a Vietnamese province or the second Kampuchea Kraom. By now, realities inside the country are generally known. What really happened is that the Vietnamese have daily robbed our people inside the country, barbarously raped our Cambodian women inside the country, seized and sent our Cambodian people's paddy and rice to their country, felled our trees, and confiscated and sent all products of the Cambodian nation to their country.

As for the Vietnamese settlers whose numbers have now increased to more than one million, they were sent most freely to Cambodia to do all kinds of business in our

country. Meanwhile, the Cambodian people have not been allowed to earn their living freely. On the contrary, the Cambodian people have been forced to clear bushes and build fences along the border within the framework of the Vietnamese's K-5 plan. This has caused great misery and suffering to our Cambodian people. Many of them died or were hurt due to starvation, illnesses, or mine explosions. The Vietnamese authorities have sent Vietnamese nationals to grab our land and settle in cities, towns, and provinces while forcing our Cambodian people — the owners of the Cambodian land — to fight against their own fellow Cambodians and die in the Vietnamese's place or to live along the border and in forested areas. As for the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime, which claims to be a Cambodian regime, is it able in any way to prevent the Vietnamese from occupying and annexing Cambodia or robbing and killing Cambodians? At this very juncture, what is happening in our country most clearly shows us that Hun Sen, his regime, and the regime of Heng Samrin have absolutely no ability to prevent the Vietnamese from mistreating the Cambodians, violating Cambodian women, or looting Cambodian property. On the contrary, because of this Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime itself, Vietnam can legally loot Cambodian property and oppress the Cambodian people.

My opinion is that it is because our Cambodian brothers all over the country clearly saw this situation that they now have resolutely given firm support to our national liberation movement, namely to our ANS movement.

Also in this message, I would like to take this opportunity to inform our ANS members of our samdech euv's great mission abroad, that is in the international arena. Although, it has been a few months now since he took a temporary leave of absence from his position as DK president, he has continued to the best of his ability to find — through all prospects — a solution for our Cambodian conflict. Regarding this, since 1986, the Vietnamese authorities have advised Heng Samrin and Hun Sen to seek an audience with our samdech euv in France, Austria, Romania, Australia, or — as we have learned lately — in North Korea in order to discuss this Cambodian issue either with both Heng Samrin and Hun Sen or with Hun Sen alone. The Vietnamese leaders themselves also informed a certain government, which is a common friend of Vietnam and our samdech euv, that one day in the future the Vietnamese leadership will agree to discuss the Cambodian issue with our samdech euv. The Vietnamese authorities and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group in Phnom Penh pursue a new policy toward our Samdech Euv Norodom Sihanouk because they clearly realize that our ANS has a stronger foothold in the country as our people all over Cambodia have given it greater support and assistance. Moreover, Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime have clearly seen that our Samdech Euv Norodom Sihanouk plays the key role as the only possible compromise between the two groups of countries and superpowers which, for years, have been at odds over Cambodia.

Dear commanders, deputy commanders, and foot soldiers of the ANS, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of our army, I ask your permission to inform and remind you of the profoundly significant message of our samdech euv, who said that presently our nation regards only the Sihanoukist movement — namely, the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] political movement and the ANS military movement — as its last hope to save the life of the nation, preserve its peace, independence, and neutrality, and protect the unity of the Cambodians for the future of our Cambodian nation, people, and race. Should our FUNCINPEC or ANS be scuttled or eliminated, our country and Cambodian compatriots will be faced with only the choice either of present-day Cambodia becoming another Kampuchea Kraom — namely another Vietnamese province — or of it returning to the hellish genocidal regime. So if there is to be a tiny possibility that one day we can save our country, people, nation, and race from this fatal danger, the Sihanoukist movement — both civilian and military — must dare to fight and overcome all kinds of numerous and difficult obstacles along the road that we have to follow toward our sacred goal: National liberation. However, our FUNCINPEC movement and our ANS forces must not lose heart. We must make every effort to continue our sacred national salvation mission, and we must keep ourselves strong and remain steadfast to the correct line and policy chosen to serve our noble interest and to save our beloved Cambodian fatherland.

ANS commanders and foot soldiers, after hearing the advice of our samdech euv, all of us should do our best to respond to the expectation of our father [Norodom Sihanouk] who has a total trust in us. Moreover, all of you are well aware that our father, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, has for decades — that is, since 1941 when he ascended the throne — always served the superior interest of the nation. He has never betrayed the Cambodian nation. On the other hand, under his correct leadership and his wise foreign and domestic policy, Cambodia — up until 1970 — was an advanced and civilized country among countries. At that time, our Cambodian brethren of all categories in the country lived in happiness and prosperity and with honor and pride known only among citizens of independent countries. On the contrary, in 1970 when he was ousted from the post of chief of state of Cambodia, our country was immediately plunged into misery and became hell on earth and our suffering kept growing worse with no end in sight, such as at the time of the genocidal regime or now under the regime of foreign bondage.

For all of these reasons, once again, all of us Cambodians, especially those of us members of the FUNCINPEC movement and of the ANS have the monumental duty to make all kinds of sacrifice, to staunchly endure hunger, pain, and misery — rain or shine, during truce or in combat — and follow our samdech euv in his quest to liberate our beloved Cambodia in the interest of the Cambodian people, never in the interest of the foreign aggressors.

In conclusion, I, Norodom Rannarit, would like to pray to the Three Jewels of Buddhism, begging that through their power our country will become again, as in the past, a peaceful country full of happiness where all Cambodians are united and enjoy freedom, as in the period prior to March 1970 when our samdech euv was ruling the Cambodian Kingdom. Through the power of Lord Buddha, may all glorious ANS members and all my most beloved Cambodian blood brothers in Cambodia enjoy the best of all best wishes.

On this most solemn occasion, in my capacity as the commander in chief of the ANS, I would like once again to express most profound gratitude to our combatants and military leaders for all of the sacrifices they have made in serving the great national interest. The whole Cambodian nation will never forget these sacrifices made in the hope that one day we would liberate our beloved Cambodia and recover freedom, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence. Then, all of us under the most enlightened and correct royal leadership of our samdech euv will be able to build a glorious and prosperous Cambodia, like it used to be prior to 1970.

I, Norodom Rannarit, commander in chief and chief of the general staff of the ANS.

Rannarit Leads Olympic Team To Jakarta

BK060629 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] On 5 September, the delegation of the Cambodian National Olympic Committee led by Prince Norodom Rannarit left to attend the Southeast Asia games in Jakarta, Indonesia. The delegation of the Cambodian National Olympic Committee, made up of 44 members from the three sides, will take part in six games: shooting, wrestling, track and field, badminton, tennis, and table tennis. Our delegation takes part in the games to strengthen the relations of friendship and solidarity between the athletes representing the CGDK led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Southeast Asian athletes, and through this, to strengthen the relations and friendship between the Cambodian people and those of Southeast Asia as well.

VODK Notes Attacks on Enemy Villages

BK070404 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Station commentary: "Our National Army Firmly Grasps Our Five New Attack Tactics and Increases Attacks To Disperse and Destroy Scores of Vietnamese Enemy Village and Commune Administrative Networks"]

[Text] Entering this ninth rainy season, our National Army on all battlefields throughout the country have actively and brilliantly implemented our five new attack tactics with a constant sense of mastery, creativeness, and initiative. In particular, our National Army has paid

close attention to raiding villages in general by liquidating the Vietnamese enemy's administration in the villages and replacing it with a DK administration.

Taking a close look at the concrete results obtained during the 4 months of the rainy season, namely in May, June, July, and August, we see that our National Army repeatedly attacked, liberated, dispersed, or destroyed the Vietnamese enemy administration networks in 3,364 villages and 213 communes. To be able to disperse and destroy the Vietnamese enemy administrative networks repeatedly and in such large numbers as this means that we have been able to do away with the Vietnamese enemy power in Cambodia both militarily and administratively.

Militarily speaking, we have gradually abolished the village and commune militia, Cambodian soldiers, police, and informant networks set up in various localities by the Vietnamese enemy. This has caused a serious manpower shortage for the Vietnamese enemy, because the remaining more than 100,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia cannot be deployed in all localities throughout Cambodia. In villages, the Vietnamese have commissioned Cambodian soldiers and militiamen to help and replace their forces. Now that we have dispersed this military organization, the Vietnamese have become utterly harried and have experienced a more serious manpower shortage while coping with the active and closely placed attacks of our National Army.

Administratively speaking, we have gradually dispersed and abolished the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in charge of conducting political and economic management in villages and communes, collecting taxes and seizing rice from our people to feed the Vietnamese troops of aggression, spreading Vietnam's rotten culture and teaching its Indochinese Federation ideology and theory to poison and brainwash our Cambodian children, conscripting our people for K-5 labor corvee, and recruiting our people's sons as cannon fodder to die in the place of the Vietnamese, and so on.

This has cost the Vietnamese their arms, legs, eyes, ears, and voice in the villages. In other words, they have been toppled and uprooted militarily, economically, and politically in Cambodia.

Along with dispersing the military and civil power of the Vietnamese enemy in Cambodia, our repeated attacks on Vietnamese-held villages and communes have enabled us to further develop our own forces by winning over more people, more fraternal Cambodian soldiers, and more village and commune administrators forcibly drafted into their service by the Vietnamese. As Cambodians, these people are very indignant at the Vietnamese enemy; they are looking for opportunities to attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. As we launch such repeated and closely placed attacks on the Vietnamese and abolish one Vietnamese administrative network after another, these people become greatly encouraged

and experience greater trust in our National Army. They welcome our National Army, give it support and assistance, and join it as the third force in hitting back at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in a more enthusiastic and dynamic manner.

At the same time, we have organized our own village guerrillas and, together with the local people, set up our own administration to protect villages and communes from the Vietnamese enemy, preventing the enemy from coming to loot our people's property, rice, and crops, conscripting our people, or abusing them with impunity.

Firmly grasping the strategic combat orientation by raiding villages in general, our National Army on every battlefield throughout the country pledges to continue strengthening unity and cooperation of the three categories of forces in dispersing and destroying more Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks, rooting out the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Cambodia, causing them a strategic collapse, and liberating more villages on each front so as to join with the rest of the country in liberating the whole of our country.

Indonesia

Suharto Meets With GDR Parliamentarians
*BK040914 Jakarta International Service in English
0800 GMT 4 Sep 87*

[Text] The GDR is ready to step up relations with Indonesia in various sectors, especially in the economic sector, an East German member of parliament said. Speaking to the press after paying a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Merdeka [National] Palace in Jakarta Thursday, Mr (Gerhard Wolfram), the head of the East German parliamentary delegation, stated that his country wanted to expand sound relations between the two nations. Mr (Gerhard Wolfram) explained that his visit, at the invitation of the Indonesian Parliament, is aimed at strengthening bilateral relations.

In the meeting with the head of state, the East German parliamentarians expressed their appreciation to the Indonesian Government for its efforts to create peace in Southeast Asia. President Suharto and his guests also discussed negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on disarmament.

The East German parliamentary delegation arrived in Jakarta on August 31, and is scheduled to visit Bali on 5 September, before continuing to Australia.

Monetary Situation 'Gradually' Normalizing
*BK070315 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0215 GMT
7 Sep 87*

[By Saleh Danny Adam/J.H. Manurung
— OANA-Antara]

[Text] Jakarta, September 6 (ANTARA) — Stability in the monetary situation in Indonesia has gradually returned to normal since early this month (September).

It's a trend that brings relief after the big dollar rush in May which had threatened to disrupt the soundness of the country's balance of payment. Due to the persistent rush to buy dollars (which meant the outdrain of money from Indonesia abroad), liquidity in rupiah in the country had grown very difficult.

By July 1987, for instance, due to the liquidity difficulty the overnight call money interest rate among banks had hiked up to 45 percent a year from only 16 percent before the dollar rush.

In response to the big dollar purchases in May, Finance Minister ad interim Sumarlin had ordered the BUMNS (state-owned enterprises) to draw their funds from banks to be further converted into SBI, the Bank Indonesia Certificate.

This act achieved its purpose. It succeeded to dampen speculative big dollar buying.

However it also shifted the crisis because as its other effect it also pushed up the interest rates of time deposits which in turn caused the interest rates of credits to rise.

The Sumarlin act with the BUMNS brought liquidity difficulties to the banks. These banks — both state-owned and private — in order to attract funds from the public, therefore raised the interest rates of their time deposits.

It was by this time (i.e. in July) that overnight call money interest among the banks reached its peak of 45 percent a year.

At this time also, the interest rate for working capital and investment credits rose to 24 percent from 19 percent.

The liquidity crisis, however, did have a blessing behind it. With time deposit interest in Indonesia so high, the money which had been draining to (or parked in) other countries began to return to the country to take benefit of the high time deposit interest rate in Indonesia.

The return of the dollars was quite substantial bringing the Indonesian national foreign exchange reserves to more than U.S. \$6 billion in mid-August from U.S. \$5.25 billion in the dollar rush month of May.

In the last two months, floods of the returning dollars were resold to the Foreign Exchange Course (BVA) of Bank Indonesia from whence they had been previously bought.

In the first four days of September alone, U.S. \$24.83 million was sold to the BVA. Meanwhile, no foreign exchange banks or anybody else had come to bourse to buy one single dollar.

I Nyoman Muna, chairman of the Indonesian National Private Banks (PERBANAS), and Somala Wiria, chief boss of Bank Negara Indonesia 1946 [BNI-46], both agreed that this return of the dollars already had positive impact on the domestic monetary situation.

The development had, from the banking point of view, softened the liquidity situation which in turn had also led banks to lower the interest rates of call money, time deposits and credits — bringing with it all good effects to the economy in general.

The overnight call money interest among banks, which peaked to the record high of 45 percent early in July, plunged to 23 percent before that month of July ended. By now (early September) the rate had slid further to only 14 percent.

Furthermore, with more money now available, the banks had lowered the interest rate for time deposit from 23 percent (one-to-three-month period) annually in July to 19 percent at present.

Finally, the banks could then also lower the interest they asked for the working capital and investment credits they offer to customers — from 24 percent to 21 percent in the same period.

I Nyoman Muna told *Antara* he believed the down trend in these interest rates would still continue for some more time.

BNI-46 Chief Director Somala Wiria too saw the monetary situation at present as getting more normal, thanks among others to the action taken by Finance Minister A.I. Sumarlin.

The auctions of SBPU (Money-Market Security) and SPI (Central Bank Certificate) done by Bank Indonesia had also regained effectiveness as means for the Central Bank in controlling liquidity within the Indonesian banking system, he added.

He believed monetary stability is returning. Credit funds for the business community are available and more than adequate — and at an interest rate (or money cost) level that would move the gears of the national economy, create jobs and thus raise the public welfare.

Central Bank Governor Dr. Arifin Siregar himself had commented the Indonesian public, it would seem, had been fully convinced that there will no longer be any new rupiah devaluation nor a restriction of foreign exchange traffic from and into country. It was fears of these possibilities, among others, that had led to the massive dollar rush of last May.

And this public conviction had helped led to the recovery of monetary stability which is very important to encourage sound economic development activities, he said.

He also expected that the level of banking interest rates would still drop further but to what possible limit he could not say.

Philippines

Cabinet, Government Commission Resign HK090911 Hong Kong AFP in English 0859 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept 9 (AFP) — President Corazon Aquino's entire cabinet tendered their resignations Wednesday, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno told reporters here.

Mr. Benigno made the announcement at the end of a special cabinet meeting called by Mrs. Aquino hours after 10 members of her cabinet tendered their resignations, almost two weeks after a bloody military coup attempt.

It was not immediately clear whether Mrs. Aquino would be accepting the resignations. She had earlier said she had no immediate plans to revamp the cabinet in the wake of the August 28 coup bid, in which 53 people died.

The special meeting had lasted a mere 15 minutes, reporters at the scene said.

Mr. Benigno told reporters it was a "spontaneous combustion. Nobody motivated it."

"We felt that under the circumstances...it was necessary on our part to tender our resignations."

Mr. Benigno said that not all 23 cabinet members were present at the meeting but that they had all sent their resignations.

He said that all the members of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG), a government watchdog body headed by a cabinet member and charged with hunting down the ill-gotten wealth of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, had also resigned. [passage omitted]

Joker Arroyo Under Pressure To Resign OW090321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept. 9 KYODO — Presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, under pressure to resign for alleged antimilitary views, has accused businessmen led by an oil company president of instigating a campaign to oust him after the August 28 coup attempt.

Appearing at an inquiry of the House of Representatives on the coup attempt Tuesday, President Corazon Aquino's closest adviser denied that he interfered with military operations to quell the fifth and bloodiest attempt to unseat the 54-year-old president.

At least 53 people were killed when rebel troops led by Army Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan attacked the Malacanang presidential palace, government television station, Armed Forces headquarters and an Air Force base.

Arroyo said all his acts during the August 28 crisis were under Aquino's direct authority as commander in chief.

Arroyo identified the businessmen conspiring to oust him as Cesar Buenaventura, president of Pilipinas Shell, a subsidiary of Shell Oil Co., Rolly Navarro, president of the country's leading accounting firm, SGV, and Raul Concepcion, twin brother of Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion.

Arroyo said at the house gallery that "I have mentioned names because this is a matter of national security."

"When there are insidious forces taking advantage of national security situation to be able to obtain economic power, that is treason of the highest order," he added without elaborating.

Aquino Says 'Peace' With Rebels Possible OW081253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept. 8 KYODO — President Corazon Aquino said Tuesday she will convene a Council of State following the coup attempt by mutinous soldiers and her defense secretary revealed that the government can negotiate a "peace settlement on a limited scale" with the mutineers.

Aquino said that she would include representatives from the Congress and the private sector in the council that will serve as an advisory on threats to national security, including fresh offensives by the communist New People's Army (NPA) which has been waging an 18-year insurgency.

"It's best to get all sector together," Aquino said but added a categorical "no" when asked if she will include opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

Enrile has been linked by his opponents to the August 28 coup led by Army Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, Enrile's security officer and one of his closest aides when he was defense secretary.

The former defense chief has denied any involvement in the power grab but expressed sympathy for the rebels' demands for better pay and a hardline counter-insurgency policy.

The fifth and bloodiest attempt to unseat Aquino left 53 dead in predawn attacks on the presidential palace, the government television station, the Armed Forces headquarters and an Air Force base by rebel troops.

The Senate passed a resolution Monday urging Aquino to convene the Council of State but rejected a proposal by administration Senator Neptali Gonzales that Aquino assumes emergency powers.

Aquino said she will decide on whether to assume emergency powers after convening the council but did not indicate any date.

Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto said it was "not yet" the time for Aquino to assume emergency powers, a suggestion first brought out after a series of bombings in the capital blamed on "ultra-rightist" and the assassination of Local Government's Secretary Jaime Ferrer in July.

Emerging from a two-hour meeting with Aquino and other cabinet and military officials, Ileto said he was willing to negotiate with Honasan's group "as long as they are willing to face the criminal aspect" of their power grab.

He ruled out amnesty for the coup participants and said "they have to face the court first because they have killed people."

Asked if the rebel soldiers can mount another coup attempt, Ileto said, "not for the moment, not for quite some time."

"It will be difficult for him (Honasan) to regroup his forces," he added but noted that the coup leader still had about 700 men left.

He said he is willing to give Honasan a safe conduct pass "if he is willing to talk to us."

At least 125 people have been killed after NPA guerrillas announced they will step up attacks to take advantage of divisions in the military created by the coup.

Ileto Offers To Meet Rebel Leader Honasan
HK090719 Hong Kong AFP in English 0632 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept 9 (AFP) — Philippine Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto has offered to meet the leader of last month's bloody coup attempt provided the fugitive colonel comes out of hiding, government television said here Wednesday.

Mr. Ileto also pledged to convince Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan to surrender, saying he believed the renegade officer could not immediately mount any operation against the government, the television station reported.

However, he reiterated the government's position that those who led the August 28 coup attempt would not be given amnesty, saying: "They have to face the court first because they have killed people." [passage omitted]

Misuari Denies MNLF Support for Honasan
HK060314 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 5 Sep 87 pp 1, 8

[By Roy de Guzman]

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) was misled into believing that mutinous troops under Lt Col Gregorio Honasan were in favor of setting up an autonomous government in the South, leading the Muslim rebels to support the rebel soldiers' bid to topple President Aquino.

This was the clarification made by MNLF chairman Nur Misuari in the wake of reports that a "tactical alliance" has been sought by the MNLF with Honasan's group.

In what is seen as an indication of infighting in the MNLF, moderates in the MNLF leadership have threatened to bolt the MNLF if the stand taken to support Honasan is made official.

Misuari, who asked that his whereabouts be made secret, told the *Inquirer* in an overseas call that he was not aware that the coup plotters had cited the MNLF's failed peace talks with the government as one of the main reasons why the putsch was staged.

MNLF spokesman Habib Mujahab Hashim earlier said the MNLF has pledged 15,000 men to fight along-side Honasan's troops.

Calling the mutineers the "nationalist army of the people," Hashim said the MNLF no longer considers the Aquino government an ally and has instead decided to join forces with all groups opposed to the regime.

Misuari refused to bare his group's final stand regarding the Honasan mutiny and said he has to "clarify things first with Bogdadhi (Hashim)."

The MNLF leader said he was told by emissaries from the mutineers' camp that the Muslims' demand for autonomy will be granted if the coup try succeeded.

"I was made to understand that Honasan and company was for the full implementation of the Tripoli Agreement," said the Bangsamoro [Moro Homeland] rebel chief.

In Zamboanga City, *Inquirer* correspondent Mario Feliciano reported that MNLF civilian coordinator Zain Jali resented Hashim's statement and said "his (Hashim's) role is finished since the negotiations are already finished."

Jali denied the MNLF was supporting any group opposed to the Aquino regime, "since the MNLF is an independent group."

Jali is known to be personally at odds with Hashim, and observers feel the exchange is but an indication that there is an ongoing "power struggle" within the MNLF.

Hashim, the MNLF's vice-chairman for foreign relations, was the powerful head of the MNLF panel in the failed peace talks and MNLF insiders look to him as one of the few people close to Misuari at present.

Deficit in Balance of Payment Reported
HK031433 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
5 Sep 87 p 13

[Text] The Philippines current account on the balance of payments swung to a deficit of \$230 million at end-June from a \$435 surplus a year earlier, Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez said.

Fernandez told a news conference the overall balance of payments showed a first-half surplus of \$79 million, sharply down from a \$489 million surplus a year earlier.

Gross national product had grown a real 5.1 percent in first-half 1987 compared with shrinkage of 2.3 percent in the same 1986 period, he said.

A Central Bank official said the swing in the current account was due largely to a rise in imports and a contraction in service receipts.

Fernandez said external reserves held by the Central Bank had risen to \$2.36 billion at end-June from 1.6 billion a year earlier but were slightly below 2.45 billion at end-1986.

"The international reserves did not quite hit our target," Fernandez said. This was due to a delay in official development aid (ODA) flows, erratic non-trade receipts and the substantial use of a trade credit facility deposited with the Central Bank, he said.

As a result, the government would have to revise its end-1987 target of \$3.4 billion of external reserves, he said.

The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) last month scaled down its GNP growth target for 1987 to a real 5.8 percent from 6.5 percent. GNP grew 1.51 in 1986 after contracting 3.8 percent in 1985 and 6.8 percent in 1984.

NEDA chief and Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod said the original GNP growth target had assumed an investment growth rate of 30 percent. Actual investments in the first half-year had grown only 23 percent.

Monsod said first-half exports had risen 4.7 percent against a target of five percent.

Fernandez said: "GNP is within target. It's somewhat under 5.8 percent but still a good rate."

"The basic reason is that agriculture did not perform well because of the effect of drought," he added. But some items, especially the price of coconuts, had been good, he said.

On the fiscal side, the government's budget deficit stood at P11 billion at end-June compared with a budget deficit ceiling for full 1987 of P20.7 billion, he said. The 1986 government budget showed a P28.1 billion deficit.

"Libor (London interbank offered rate) is a source of some concern because the rates have risen," he said, adding that the dollar had been losing ground against other currencies.

Fernandez said the impact of last Friday's coup attempt was "clearly negative." He added: "In the long run it will eliminate uncertainty. [sentence as published] We have been moving in the last 18 months from one uncertainty to another."

Thailand

U.S. Humanitarian Aid to SRV Not Opposed

BK090119 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English

9 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Thai and Indonesian officials said yesterday that they did not oppose U.S. humanitarian aid to Vietnam although the foreign minister of Singapore said on Monday that such aid would prolong Hanoi's occupation of Kampuchea.

The officials were commenting on a report from Washington that the U.S. government will encourage private groups to give humanitarian aid in return for increased Vietnamese cooperation in accounting for Americans missing in action during the Vietnam war.

The aid from private American sources would be directed at disabled army veterans and other victims of the war.

Somphan Kokilanon, deputy spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said that Thailand does not object to US aid to Vietnam's handicapped or emergency aid for natural disasters.

Upon completing his Hanoi trip, U.S. presidential envoy retired Gen John Vessey promised Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan that the U.S. "will not do anything to weaken ASEAN's position on Kampuchea."

The U.S. and ASEAN have embargoed official aid and trade with Vietnam because of its invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978.

"I see no problems with that because that would be humanitarian aid," Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said when asked about the reported U.S. plan.

On Monday, Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said private aid could help Vietnam's economy, enabling it to divert resources to keep up its nine-year-old occupation of Kampuchea.

Sitthi Meets With Belgium's Tindemans

BK080119 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English

8 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans yesterday urged Thailand to give full patent protection to Belgian pharmaceutical products, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Spokesman Sarot Chiwanawirat said Tindemans made the request during an 80-minute discussion at the Foreign Ministry with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila before flying off to Malaysia.

Tindemans was on a seven-hour stopover here to discuss outstanding bilateral and regional issues including the Kampuchean problem.

Sarot said that both Sitthi and Tindemans expressed satisfaction over the state of trade between the two countries.

The spokesman said Belgium has decided to join another joint venture to set up a hydrogen peroxide plant at Map Ta Phut industrial estate.

Sitthi also briefed his Belgian counterpart on the Kampuchean conflict, Sarot added.

He said Belgium pledges continued support for ASEAN stand on the Kampuchean problem.

Sitthi also raised the Van Hool issue saying that Thai authorities are looking for ways to settle the problem.

The Cabinet has cancelled a contract to lease 300 Van Hool buses from Belgium, prompting the bus manufacturer to threaten the Thai Government with a lawsuit.

Gen Chawalit Returns From Australia

BK050243 Bangkok THE NATION in English

5 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yong-chaiyut who returned from an official visit to Australia last night will preside over a ceremony to receive the first shipment of Chinese armoured personnel carriers (APCS) in Sattahip this afternoon.

A senior army officer said Gen Chawalit wanted to preside over the ceremony in order to underline Thailand's appreciation for the arms deal with the Chinese.

The Royal Thai Army has bought 400 APCS, 30 T-69 battle tanks and a small quantity of 37mm anti-aircraft guns from China at "friendship prices." About 100 APCS and some of the anti-aircraft guns arrived in Sattahip seaport on August 28.

Gen Chawalit did not stop to talk to reporters waiting for him at Don Muang Airport last night because he wanted to have as much rest as possible in order to attend the ceremony in Sattahip this afternoon, said an aide who accompanied the army chief to Australia.

While in Australia, Gen Chawalit met with the Australian supreme commander who showed a great deal of interest in the Kampuchean problem and other regional security issues, said Lt Gen Panya Singsakda, deputy army chief-of-staff.

Gen Chawalit also visited Thai troops training in Queensland.

Lt Gen Panya said the Australian supreme commander has agreed to send Australian troops to a joint training with Thai troops here next year.

The Australian supreme commander has also accepted an invitation to attend the trooping [of] the colour ceremony in Bangkok on December 5 which is being organized to celebrate the 60th birthday of His Majesty the King, Lt Gen Panya said.

Australia will send a military marching band to join the celebration.

Many countries which have military attaches in Bangkok have also been invited to send their military marching bands, Lt Gen Panya added.

Meanwhile, Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi said yesterday that the RTAF [Royal Thai Air Force], has completed the list of promotion and transfer of senior officers and will submit the list to the Supreme Command next Monday.

ACM Prapan declined to disclose who will succeed him when he retires at the end of this month. But informed sources said Air Force Chief-of-Staff ACM Kaset Rochanin will likely be promoted to the top air force post.

AM [Air Marshal] Kan Phimanthip will be promoted to the post of chief-of-staff, the sources added.

The Royal Thai Navy has also finalized its list of promotion and transfer and Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Thada Dithabanchong said he was waiting for instruction from the Supreme Command when to submit the list.

Informed sources said Navy Chief-of-Staff Adm Komut Kamalanawin will be promoted to succeed Adm Thada who also retires at the end of this month.

In the army, Gen Chawalit will stay on until next year when he intends to step down for an early retirement at the age of 55. But his deputy Gen Phisit Hemabut will retire at the end of this month. It is still unclear who will be promoted to replace Gen Phisit.

Gen Chawalit's two assistants, Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong and Gen Phichit Kunlawanit are two top contenders for the post of deputy army chief which is a key stepping stone to the top army post.

Weekly Details Problems at Lao Border

BK071541 Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai

26 Aug-1 Sep 87 pp 23-26

["Special Report"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Operations To Sort Out Logs Worth Hundreds of Million Baht [subhead]

Visiting the battlefield in Ban Romklao recently, *Khao Phiset* discovered some information behind the latest Thai-Lao border clash. A source at the area said the areas in Phu Miang and Phu Soi Dao were formerly the bases of the pro-Chinese insurgents of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] who retreated from the Khao Kho stronghold after the success of the Pha Muang military operation against the communists. Most members of the insurgent forces were Hmongs. After the communist armed struggle subsided in 1984, those Hmong people automatically became "national development participants." The Third Army Region, in charge of helping

these people, set up the Romklaо village project in the area near Phu Soi Dao and Phu Miаng Noi. The village is located on a strategic road along the border which will be linked with the road from the three villages [Ban Klang, Ban Mai and Ban Sawang].

The source said the Third Army Region, in cooperation with the Forestry Industry Organization, proposed a project to open up the forest areas in accordance with a cabinet resolution to allocate land to the national development participants. This project prompted several companies to lobby for concessions to fell logs at Ban Romklaо. The person who won the contract, known as "Sia Wichai," is close to a former commander of the Third Army Region, who is still living, and the log-cutting operation started at the end of 1986. During the first year of the project, about 5,000 logs were stamped and felled, and 5,000 more logs were targeted to be felled by the "interest group." The 10,000 logs were worth hundreds of million baht.

After an incident in which Lao troops fired at a tractor of the Uttaradit Motor Works, a company running a road construction and log-towing business, at the end of May, officials from the Forestry Police Division and the check point of the Na Haeо District Police Station discovered that the size of the logs being towed from Ban Romklaо was different from that listed in the permit. Later when Forestry Police officers measured the logs at the logging site in front of the Romklaо Ranger Base, they discovered scores of logs with sizes different from the list. A ban was imposed on the removal of the remaining 2,100 logs. While "Sia Wichai" was in Bangkok to lobby the big shots, there was a clash at his logging site.

When the clash took place, the military authorities informed the owner to move all the logs out of the site. However, the subordinates of "Sia Wichai" told the officers that the logs were being held by the Forestry Police and that they were waiting for an order at Ban Na Sak. On 19 August, *Khao Phiset* saw three log-towing trucks parked at the check point of Ban Na Sak, waiting to tow logs from Ban Romklaо. It is anticipated that about 2,000 logs will be moved from the area soon.

The source raised several questions: Why did Lao soldiers start obstructing only after the logs were felled? Did the log-towing company conclude a secret agreement with high-ranking Lao officials in the locality or areas near the Thai border. Was the tractor shot at because of a breach of promise? In addition, three roads were built to Phu Miаng Noi. If the roads were built to tow logs, they should have been outside the concession area. Is it possible that logging activities are being carried outside the projected area? The areas around Ban Romklaо are rice and maize fields. It will be very difficult for them to find big trees if they do not go to the mountains near the border or to the concession area of Phitsanoluk Logging Co in Chat Trakan District, an area on the other side of Ban Romklaо.

All these questions should be cleared up first to prevent both sides from making mistakes. It is not worth sacrificing body and soul just to defend the interests of some people or some groups. In this case, the interest group should take the consequences into account; else, this will invite enemies into our own home.

Opium-Marijuana — Laos Exports While Thailand Suppresses [subhead]

Apart from logging interests, the drug problem is another that involves big interests. There have been frequent reports of the Lao Government encouraging its people to freely plant opium poppies and marijuana, while the Thai Government is serious in its efforts to suppress such drugs. Recently, Deputy Secretary General of the National Security Council Khachatphai Burutphat told a Thai-lao trade seminar in Ubon Ratchathani Province that raw opium and marijuana were being smuggled into Thailand from Laos and that these activities could gradually increase. Since the Lao authorities did not accept this as being a problem, it is difficult to achieve their cooperation in the suppression of drugs.

The biggest areas of marijuana plantation in Laos are Na Kha village, Boten District of Sayaboury Province and villages in Hin Boun District of Khammouane Province. It is well known that a Thai financier, Mr P. Plataklom, a former politician from Nakhon Phanom Province, has influence over the marijuana plantations in Laos. Opium poppies are grown in upper Laos in the Boi Bia area. Both opium and marijuana are always smuggled from Laos into Loei, Nakhon Phanom, and Mukdahan Provinces. Especially in Loei Province, opium is smuggled in through Ban Huaihop and Ban Pakniam, Pak Chom District. About 40% of the smuggled opium is sent into Ban Winai Refugee Center for sale to Hmong refugees. Marijuana is smuggled into Thailand directly from the plantations. Marijuana grown in Boten is smuggled into Na Haeо and Dan Sai Districts while marijuana grown in Ken Thao Province is sent into Ban Nongphoe, Tha Li District.

Another activity which both Thailand and Laos feel uneasy about is the smuggling of Lao refugees. There is a racket bringing Hmong refugees into Ban Winai Refugee Center in Pak Chom District under the supervision of "Kong Daeng," the godfather of the Hmong center. Each Hmong has to pay about 5,000 to 6,000 baht. Members of this gang cross the Mekong River into Laos to entice Hmong people with promises of easy and convenient entry into the refugee center by crossing the Mekong River and a chance of settlement in third countries. Hmong refugees are smuggled into Thailand through Chiang Khan and Pak Chom Districts. Ninety-seven Hmong people were arrested in March this year. According to official figures, there are at present about 20,000 Lao refugees in Ban Winai Refugee Center, but the actual figure is more than 45,000.

Besides the smuggling of Hmong refugees along the Thai-Lao border, there is the racket of faking Thai ID cards for Lao refugees whose complexion is similar to

that of Thais living along the Mekong River. This gang works in cooperation with village headmen, subdistrict headmen, and district administration officials. Several methods are used in issuing such ID cards. These activities are being carried out in Pak Chom District of Loei Province. On 10 August, a village headman was almost killed because of his involvement in the ID card business for the Lao refugees.

The Anti-Lao Government Movement — The Green Star: A Thorn in Thai-Lao Relations [subhead]

Another problem always cited by the Lao Government in its attacks on the Thai Government is the anti-Lao Government group, or "Ko To To" as dubbed by Laos of the exiled Lao reactionaries. The Lao side has accused Thailand of colluding with the United States to use refugee centers in Thailand as training grounds for the Lao reactionaries to carry out sabotage against Laos. The anti-Lao Government forces, as dubbed by the Vientiane Government, have several bases along the Thai-Lao border. The Thai Government however rejects the Vientiane government's accusations.

In a similar vein, Thai representatives have always raised the problem of Phak Mai, or Green Star, at negotiations aimed at improving relations between the two brotherly countries. The Thai side has asked Laos to end its support for the armed forces and the new communist party. The Lao side has never acknowledged or rejected this problem.

According to a local source, the Phak Mai movement along the Thai-Lao border is worth keeping an eye on because it is sending former CPT members to sneak back into Thailand to recruit their old followers in various areas. For example, Comrade Muang Thong once contacted Comrade Phichai, son of Mr Khrong Chandalong, in charge of areas adjacent to Loei and Phitsanulok Provinces, and who had his bases at Phu Miang and Phu Soi Dao. But, Comrade Phichai did not agree to become a henchman of Vietnam. He came to Bangkok and disbanded his force, but some members of his armed force have joined the anti-Lao Government group. Comrade Muang Thong is active in the areas of Boten and Kenthao Districts of Laos. He eventually sent some of its followers to join the Lao troops attacking Thai rangers at Ban Romkla.

There have also been reports about 70 Hmong, who formerly belonged to the CPT in Chiang Rai Province, leaving Thailand and returning again. These Hmong people have undergone training in Laos and Vietnam and have become part of Phak Mai. They have been persuading other ex-CPT members to join the Phak Mai on their return to Thailand.

Be Careful of Limited Wars [subhead]

Apparently from the recent incident, the tension along the Thai-Lao border in Chat Trakan District of Phitsanulok Province and Na Haeo District of Loei Province

has not subsided. This incident, coupled with other long-standing problems along the 1,700 km-long border, has prevented both the Thai and Lao sides to achieve their objectives in their negotiations. The cold war at the negotiating table is bound to continue. Each side cites a different map whenever there is a border dispute. In some cases, the Thai side produces a U.S.-made map while the Lao side uses a French-made map. As long as the problems of drugs, Lao refugees, the right-wing anti-Laos armed forces, the pro-Vietnam and pro-Soviet Union communist party, and others — all of which also involve interests — remain unsettled, they can spark off serious conflicts or hot wars at any time. However, any hot war that breaks out will only be limited to a certain interest. For example, there may be a reoccurrence of a clash at Romkla-Phu Soi Dao.

Henceforth, we should keep a close watch on any new problem that may arise that requires cooperation of both Thailand and Laos to settle. If there is lack of cooperation in dealing with problems, any conflict can follow up with a new limited war.

Ministry Spokesman Defines Lao Border
*BK041520 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
 1030 GMT 4 Sep 87*

[4 September briefing to newsmen by Sarot Chawanawarat, Foreign Ministry spokesman, given at the Foreign Ministry — recorded]

[Excerpts] In connection with the incident in early June involving Lao soldiers intruding into Thai territory to seize Thai villagers, on the Thai-Lao border where Phitsanulok and Loei Provinces meet, the Foreign Ministry wishes to give the following facts: [passage omitted]

There appears to be confusion about the border line in the above mentioned area. The Foreign Ministry takes this opportunity to make the following clarification:

1. The Thai-Lao border line on the right side of the upper Mekong River — in Phitsanulok, Loei, and Uttaradit Provinces — was set by the treaty between France, which ruled the Indochinese countries at the time, and Thailand between 1904 and 1907. The treaty appointed a joint French-Thai committee to survey and erect border posts along the entire length of the border, as well as to produce a map for the record.
2. Verification of the border must be made by considering the treaty and the associated map, together with the actual facts, because the wording of the treaty was general and the map was not detailed enough. For example, in connection with the three border villages [not further clarified], the treaty stipulated in general terms that the watershed was to be used as the border, but the accompanying map did not provide elaborate details, and, for this reason, the actual location of the watershed must be used to aid in delineating the border. Modern technology will aid the work in this area.

There should be no confusion about the border with Laos in the area where Phitsanulok and Loei Provinces abut because the border is delineated by the Huang

River, which is a geographic fact that can not be distorted. The treaty stipulated in general terms that the border in this area is the Huang River which serves as the border from its mouth to the Miang Mountain where it originates. The map that accompanied the treaty showed clearly that the border lies along the Huang River and Huang Nga River up to where the river originates on Miang Mountain. This understanding of the location of the border is the same as that of Thailand.

3. The new map which Laos produced also shows the Huang and Huang Nga Rivers as delineating the border.

For this reason, as the historical evidence is clear and agrees with the maps used by both Thailand and Laos, confusion about the border in this area is no longer an issue.

In short, since it has been established clearly that both Thailand and Laos have the same understanding about the location of the border in this area, and the Thai villagers have already returned to their country as noted earlier, the Foreign Ministry feels that the problem regarding the border incident between Thailand and Laos in the Phitsanulok and Loei border area has ended. In addition, the Thai Government has instructed its officials along the border, be they civilian, military, or police, to closely coordinate with Lao officials to prevent misunderstanding and future clashes. This should be an opportunity for both countries to cooperate to seek ways to further develop their relations.

VOFA Criticizes Vietnam's 'Insincerity'
BK011306 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Station commentary: "Deeds Are More Important Than Insincere Statements"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Vietnamese leaders have publicly announced on many occasions that Vietnam has good intentions toward its neighboring countries and wants to live peacefully with other countries in this region despite differing political ideologies. But at the same time, the mouthpieces of Vietnam and its Indochinese satellites have always publicized news attacking ASEAN, especially Thailand. This indicates Vietnam's insincerity and real intention, which contradicts Vietnamese leaders' words.

Both Vietnam and the Soviet Union acknowledge that Vietnam agrees to allow Soviet naval and air forces to use its military bases in Danang and Cam Ranh regularly, or even practically on a permanent basis. But, *Nhan Dan*, a mouthpiece of the Vietnamese military, recently carried news criticizing the Thai-U.S. joint military exercise as well as the cooperation between the two countries although these are considered normal in relations between friendly countries whose military cooperation strengthens national defense, which is acceptable by the UN Charter. This case is different from the military cooperation between Vietnam and a superpower

which is aimed at intruding into and occupying its neighboring countries. In addition, it has also carried articles to create hostility between Thailand and Laos whose relations are being improved.

In mid-August, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime accused Thailand of being inhumane, seeking to benefit by providing shelter for the refugees, and accused Thailand of creating tension along the Thai-Cambodian border. The hostile acts of the Vietnamese leaders and satellites, their propaganda and fabrications have never had any success in deceiving the world's people, and their sending of armed forces to intrude into Thai territory on many occasions all reveal the true nature of the Vietnamese leaders. Although in the past two years the world's people have seen some personnel changes in the Vietnamese party and government, there is no sign that the new Vietnamese leaders will change their policies to be more constructive as Vietnam has publicized.

During the past 7 to 8 months, Vietnamese forces in Cambodia have attacked Thailand with heavy weapons on hundreds of occasions and used military force to operate in Thai territory on tens of occasions. The Thai Government has sent more than 10 protest notes to UN secretary general during the first half of this year. We would like to review the major violations of Thai sovereignty by Vietnamese forces, which have caused losses in life and property to Thai officials and people as follows:

On 2 January 1987, Vietnamese troops, who intruded 2 km into Thai soil, downed a Thai Air Force plane with heavy weapons, killing the pilot;

On 21 January, a group of Vietnamese troops, with artillery support, seized Hills 408, 382 and 396 in Thai territory. One Thai soldier was killed. The Vietnamese troops also brutally shelled the Site II refugee camp along the Thai-Cambodian border, wounding a large number of Cambodian refugees and forcing Thai and international organizations' officials to relocate several thousand Cambodian refugees.

On 29 May, a number of Vietnamese troops intruded into Thai territory with artillery support. A number of shells landed in the Site II refugee camp, killing eight Cambodian refugees and wounding 22.

In addition, during the period from January to May, Vietnamese troops in Cambodia violated Thai sovereignty more than 700 times. 17 Thai people were killed and 33 wounded, and more than 100 houses were damaged as a result of the Vietnamese border violations.

Despite the brutalities of the Vietnamese leaders and military who have no compassion even for the Cambodian refugees — most of whom are children and women, Vietnam also slyly and trickily accused Thailand of lacking humanitarian concern for the refugees. But in fact, Thailand has to shoulder the burden to provide shelter for about 400,000 Indochinese refugees, and most of whom come from Cambodia since their country has been occupied by Vietnam since 1979.

On 14 June 1987, the ASEAN foreign ministers issued a joint statement calling on Vietnam to stop pressuring the Indochinese people to leave their countries because the refugee influx has caused economic and social problems for the countries providing first shelter for the refugees and for the third countries. The ASEAN members called on Vietnam to solve the problems within Indochina which are the real cause of the refugee problem. In fact, several countries and international organizations have tried to push for political talks to settle the Cambodian problem in order to create permanent peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region, such as the efforts by the UN secretary general, ASEAN, as well as those by other countries including the allies of and countries friendly to Vietnam which have given directions and a frame of reference for settling the Cambodian problem permanently. However, all those suggestions were rejected by Vietnam by claiming its repeated and unreliable reasons. From these accounts, we can see that the Vietnamese leaders have no real intention of solving the Cambodian problem or withdrawing its troops from Cambodia. If Vietnam shows its willingness to end the Cambodian problem, it will only be because of its economic crisis which has caused hardships for the Vietnamese people. Vietnam has used most of its resources for the occupation of Cambodia, which has caused Vietnam to become isolated in the international arena because most countries have cut off economic aid to Vietnam until Vietnam agrees to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. However, Vietnam has shown its real intention: It wants to settle the Cambodian problem in a way that will enable Vietnam to achieve its goal of dominating Cambodia with political and diplomatic tricks through negotiations. Vietnam is well aware that it will not be able to use military force to completely occupy Cambodia. Time will prove that Vietnam's dream can not be realized because it will not be able to suppress patriotic Cambodians and because of opposition from most members of the international community.

Canadian Grant To Provide Satellite Access
BK060457 Bangkok THE NATION in English
6 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Thailand will soon have access to three satellite systems which have the capability to take three-dimensional photographs of the earth's surface, accurately monitor changes in strategic border areas and help local natural resources.

Canada has agreed to give Thailand a grant of about 240 million baht to improve the earth station in Lat Krabang to receive signals from SPOT, a French satellite with the capability to take multispectral, linear array, three dimensional colour photographs, said Dr Chumphon Sawatdiyakon, secretary general of the National Research Council of Thailand.

The French satellite could help the Royal Thai Survey Department update its maps of Thailand and make new three-dimensional maps of strategic border areas, said informed military sources who asked not to be identified.

Senior officers of the Royal Thai Survey Department attended a conference of the International Union of Geography and Geophysics in Vancouver, Canada, last month. In the conference, the U.S. pledged American assistance in booking up Thailand to satellites of the Global Positioning System (GPS), the source said.

American technicians will be sent to Thailand to help in a mapping survey during November to December. The Americans will also lend equipment to Thailand to receive signals from the GPS satellites. If the GPS proves to be useful, Thailand will buy at least two sets of the equipment which costs about 20 million baht each, the sources added.

The GPS satellites, seven of them already in orbit but only four operational, can help radar stations detect large objects in the air and sea, in addition to taking photographs of the earth.

Normally, maps of a country should be updated at least once every four years. Thailand has been slow in updating its maps. With satellite technology, the task will be made much easier, said the sources.

"Satellites are also excellent guards. Satellite photographs of border areas could alert us of any significant changes which are of high intelligence value for our defence," said one of the sources.

SPOT satellite will also be used in surveying the forests in Thailand in the next fiscal year. Up till now, Thailand has relied chiefly on US-LANDSAT satellite for the survey.

Dr Chumphon also said Japan will give Thailand about 150 million baht in building a satellite station to receive signals from MOS-1 satellite system of Japan. The Japanese satellite has multispectral electronic self-scanning radiometer, visible and thermal infrared radiometer, and microwave scanning radiometer. The satellite link will be made in November.

The Japanese satellite system will be a valuable supplement to the two French and American satellite systems in doing natural resource surveys. Dr Chumphon said.

The private sector may also buy satellite survey photographs from the National Research Council of Thailand, he added.

Dr Chumphon said he expected the sales of satellite photographs to increase fourfold to about 20 million baht a year in 1988.

Thailand will become one of four Asian countries which have modern satellite systems for national resource surveys. The other three are Japan, India, and China.

House Assails Prem's Helicopter Deal
BK040239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 Sep 87 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon came under sharp criticism during the budget debate yesterday following his approval of a 115.5 million baht allocation to buy five helicopters.

The Prime Minister's Office also came under heavy fire for its 100 million baht secret fund request with MPs arguing that there is no need for such a large secret budget since all the ministries and Armed Forces have their own secret funds.

Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Sunthorawet lashed out at the Prime Minister during the afternoon session charging that there was initially no intention to buy three of the helicopters for members of the Royal Family. He charged that this was later used as an excuse when the intended purchase became public.

He said there is no objection from the House to buy helicopters for the Crown Prince and members of the Royal Family since the ones they are using are dated, but he said he objected to the Royal Family being used as an excuse by the Government to stifle criticisms from the House. [passage omitted]

Defending the helicopter deal and the Government, Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat said the matter started at the time of former Army Commander-in-chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek who told the Foreign Ministry it should buy its own helicopters since it was using the Army's too often. When Gen Chawalit took over, he proceeded with the case.

ACM Phaniang said it was true the two helicopters for the Cabinet members would not be used very often but at least two are needed in case they may go to different places at the same time or in case one is in maintenance.

He said the planned purchase of the copters was done openly. He noted the five helicopters to be bought on instalments were more expensive than the same type bought by the Army, which paid in cash.

Besides, the helicopters also have special equipment such as radar and night flying navigation which make them more expensive.

He said the Army did not want to use the name of the Crown Prince or the Royal Family and thus referred to them only as "VIPs". But when the criticism started, the Army Commander had to reveal that they were also meant for the Royal Family.

The House then voted to pass the budget for the purchase of the five helicopters as recommended by the budget scrutiny committee, which cut it by 10.6 million baht.

During the morning session, MPs strongly criticised the MP's [prime minister's] Office for its 100 million baht secret budget in the Central Fund, its 834 million baht budget for internal security and its 2,149 million baht budget for emergencies.

Prachakon Thai MP for Chanthaburi Warothai Pinyasat said the security of the country rests with the welfare of the people and the secret and security budgets would be better used for tackling drought and floods in rural areas.

He also asked where the practice of setting up secret budgets would be stopped so that Parliament could check what the budgets are being used for. [passage omitted]

Deputy Finance Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak said the secret and security budgets are still necessary for the Internal Security Operation Command [ISOC] to carry out its work especially in intelligence gathering and psychological warfare.

He said the overall secret budget has been on a decline with last year's being 120 million baht which meets the present domestic security requirements. He said the security budget is also used for development and self-defence in rural areas and it has decreased by 12.5 percent from that of last year.

He said the emergency funds were needed for natural disaster relief.

Muan Chon Party leader Pol Capt Chaloem Yubamrung said the secret fund was dangerous because no one knows what the funds are being used for. He asked if the ISOC was using the budget for "psychological work in the Surin and Yasothon by-elections" where he said a musical band from the Special Warfare Unit has been playing at campaign rallies for the government candidates.

He charged that some of the funds may also be used to wiretap opposition politicians. [passage omitted]

The House later voted with a majority to pass the budgets with some cuts as recommended by the security committee. [passage omitted]

Vice Premier Comments on Rice Shortage
BK080129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
8 Sep 87 p 11

[Text] The Government will release about 600,000 [metric] tons of rice from its stock to stabilise local prices should they soar and may reduce rice exports should there be a domestic rice shortage, according to Deputy Prime Minister Admiral Sonthi Bunyachai.

Adm Sonthi, also chairman of the National Rice Policy Committee, said Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon had told him that he had received complaints about rising rice prices in the domestic market.

He said Gen Prem had instructed him to take good care of the matter and not to allow it to affect the people, especially the poor.

He said rice prices depended largely on demand and supply.

He said the Commerce Ministry now had in stock 600,000 tons of rice which should be enough to ease the situation.

He asked the people not to worry about a rice shortage despite the widespread drought of the past few months.

But he said he was concerned that rice exports might have to be reduced next year due to the drought which had affected rice production from the 1987/88 crop and this would result in less surplus available for export.

Adm Sonthi said the Agriculture Ministry was not surveying the cultivation areas to determine the rice output from the 1987/88 crop; the survey is expected to be completed in the next ten days.

Vietnam

State Council Meets; Issues Communique
BK081509 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Communique at end of 8 September session of the Council of State]

[Text] On 8 September 1987, the Council of State held a regular session under Chairman of the Council of State Vo Chi Cong.

1. At the request of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State adopted a program of legislation development for 1988 with the aim of strengthening the socialist legal system in economic and social management to contribute to the successful implementation of the sixth party congress resolution and the various resolutions of the party Central Committee.

2. After hearing a report by the chief prosecutor of the Supreme People's Organ of Control on the prosecution and adjudication of major economic cases and a report by the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court on the failure to execute legally binding court sentences, resulting in convicts moving freely about in society, the Council of State adopted a number of policies and measures to ensure strict enforcement of the law and firmly maintain state discipline and social order.

3. The Council of State approved a report on the organization and operation of the people's councils since the promulgation of the Law on the Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees in 1983 and the draft statutes on the organization and operation of people's councils. The Council of State decided to convene a national conference on people's councils in mid-October 1987.

4. On the proposal of the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court, the Council of State decided to appoint Comrade Truong Thi Thanh Mai deputy chief justice of the Supreme People's Court. On the proposal of the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the Council of State decided to appoint Comrade Le Thanh Dao and Comrade Nguyen The Dong deputy chief procurators of the Supreme People's Organ of Control. On the proposal of the minister of justice, the Council of State decided to appoint a number of judges of military regions and sectorial martial courts.

Council of Ministers Aids Scientific Work
OW081937 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8 — The Council of Ministers has decided a number of measures to stimulate scientific and technological work in service of production.

The decision stipulates that all public employees both in active service and Retired, members of cooperatives and private citizens can sign economic and civil contracts with scientific and technological research institutions for application of scientific and technological advances to production.

Scientific and technological workers for the project management organs will enjoy benefits proportional to their contributions to the fulfilment of the contracts.

The decision stipulates that production establishments can invest all their sources of capital in the application of technical innovations.

The state bank will readily make disbursements for the collective and individual clients on the latter's demands for the above-said purpose.

The research institutions which have foreign currencies may undertake transactions with foreign firms in accordance with regulations in force concerning the import of materials and equipment for research and development.

The decision further stipulates that foreigners and Overseas Vietnamese enjoy import duty preference in selling unlimited quantities of scientific and technological equipment and materials to research institutions and production establishments in vietnam at mutually agreeable prices.

Party Journal on Renovating Work Style
BK081412 Hanoi TAP CHI SONG SAN in Vietnamese
Jul 87 pp 19-24, 42

[Article by Tran Xuan Bach: "Some Views on Renovation of Work Style"]

[Text] Work style is a theoretical and practical issue directly related to the leadership quality and militant strength of the party.

For every leader, work style is one of the intergral factors reflecting his quality and capability; it is related to his capability in thinking and organization and has a direct impact on his ability to fulfill his tasks.

The sixth party congress initiated the process of renovation in our country. Renovation is a big and long process that takes place in all spheres of social life, with the main thrust being the renovation of the economic management mechanism. Progress will be impossible if we refuse to renovate and persistently hold on to the old mechanism. Moreover, the revolution in our country is

taking place against an international background of drastic renovation. It will be impossible for our nation to adapt itself to the times without undertaking renovation. The cause of renovation demands that we quickly change our work methods, overcome the negative manifestations of our work style, and fully and scrupulously observe the requirements of a Leninist work style under the present conditions.

Nevertheless, a driving force is needed to achieve renovation. The driving force for renovation is the party's leadership. Renovation within the party and renovation of the party's leadership style constitutes the driving force for achieving renovation of society and the country.

Our party is a party of the Vietnamese working class, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, and a ruling party under whose leadership socialism is being built. The party considers Marxism-Leninism the ideological basis and guideline for its action, correctly combines patriotism with proletarian internationalism and principled character with creativity, and constantly maintains close contact with the laboring masses. The party organizes itself according to the principle of democratic centralism, regards self-criticism and criticism as a law of development, and enforces strict and just discipline.

The very nature and characteristics of the party define the style of leadership and work methods of party organizations and leading party cadres. In other words, renovating work style is an objective requirement to enhance the party's leadership capability and militant strength and to ensure the development of its revolutionary and scientific nature. Renovating work style is an important guarantee for the renovation of all activities of the party and state, as well as a necessary condition for continuing to advance the revolution in our country.

According to the resolution of the sixth party congress, renovation of the style of leadership and work methods encompasses diverse subjects and is of broad significance. It is closely related to the renovation of thinking and of personnel. Renovation of thinking is the prerequisite for renovation of personnel and of work style. However, renovation of work style is the condition for the renovation of thinking and renovation of personnel. We must renovate thinking with regard to work style and personnel work just as we must achieve renovation in our ways of thinking and carrying out personnel work. Renovation of thinking involves renovation of work style and vice versa...

Here, we are going to stress only some points:

1. Renovation of work style means achieving identity between theory and practice, words and deeds.

Identity between theory and practice, words and deeds is the first fundamental characteristic of a Leninist work style, and a pressing requirement for us in the present situation. Only by ensuring identity between theory and

practice, words and deeds will we be able to achieve efficiency in our work and consolidate the masses' confidence in the party, the state, and our system.

Now more than ever before we should firmly grasp the theoretical principles; firmly grasp and correctly apply the objective laws, especially the laws that govern economic activities in the period of transition to socialism; and work out correct and practical policies and solutions and oppose subjective, casual attitudes and thoughts and a work style that defies principle. The lesson about firmly grasping laws and acting in accordance with laws which was drawn by the sixth party congress from realities in the past years is a profound and costly one for us. Only by firmly grasping laws will we be able to renovate our way of thinking and develop correct ideas and work methods. Naturally, firmly grasping laws does not mean becoming dogmatic and excessively empirical, nor does being creative and flexible mean defying principle and law. Both these tendencies are wrong and may result in serious losses to the revolution and cause socialism to become petrified or deformed.

To firmly grasp laws, there is no other way than to make every effort in theoretical study and research and renovate theoretical work along the line of developing democracy and broadening discussions and debates on scientific issues. At the same time, it is necessary to establish throughout the entire party an expeditious and accurate information system. Each level and sector should build its own information system and must ensure objectivity and the truthfulness of information. They must overcome the desire to hear only those pieces of information that conform to our wishes and to the "taste" of the leadership, and to beautify achievements and conceal shortcomings. They must severely criticize the practice of making false reports, embracing opportunism, fawning on one's superior, and deceiving the masses and one's inferior.

What displeases the majority of party members and the masses is the fact that some leading cadres do not match words with deeds; talk a lot but do little; do not practice what they preach; or worse still, talk in one way and act in another. This bad practice has not only prevented party directives and resolutions from being transformed into realities but has also eroded the masses' confidence, prompting them to be skeptical about the party's capability to organize the implementation of these documents and about the correctness of some party resolutions themselves. It was no coincidence that Lenin time and again reminded the Russian communists: "Cut down on the rhetoric, do more simple, routine work, and pay more attention to each bushel of wheat and each bushel of coal." (Footnote 1) (V.I Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, 1970, Vol 30, p 26) Uncle Ho himself often recommended that cadres and party members uphold their exemplary vanguard role, work in a practical fashion, and match their words with

deeds. If they are not exemplary and do not practice what they preach, they can neither educate nor convince anyone and all their efforts will ultimately come to nothing.

In the current situation, to match his words with deeds, a leader must, on the one hand, uphold the party character, be dedicated and selfless, overcome difficulties, endure hardship, dare to think and act, and dare to assume responsibility. On the other hand, he must be scientifically-minded and realistic. In working out policies and solutions, he should avoid being too ambitious and impractical; he should not set forth too many tasks at the same time which are not consistent with real capabilities. He must overcome the malady of perfunctionariness and simplism and the practice of talking about orientation, guideline, principle, or morality in general terms, without thinking and trying to find specific solutions for specific issues. A scientific, practical work style requires that a leader always proceed from a specific situation, be responsive and dynamic, dare to look squarely at the truth, and courageously and resolutely change those policies and measures which are no longer realistic and which cannot bring about practical results.

2. Satisfactorily implement the principle of democratic centralism and uphold the collective character in exerting leadership along with strengthening individual responsibility.

The party's strength consists in its organization and discipline and in the full application of the principle of democratic centralism. In past years, the principle of democratic centralism in party life and activities has been violated to no negligible extent. This led to a situation wherein bureaucratic centralism, paternalism, and arbitrariness existed side by side with departmentalism, disorganization, and lack of discipline. These are two different manifestations of the same petty bourgeois psychology, which is simultaneously rightist and "leftist" deviationist.

We must quickly restore the principle of democratic centralism in party activities and reestablish order and consolidate discipline in the party and the state machinery. Only in this way will we be able to enhance the party's militancy and the state machinery's efficiency and have sufficient strength to restore order in society.

Before issuing a decision, leading agencies should organize the collection of views of basic installations, subordinates, specialists, scientists, and broad segments of the masses, and attentively study the creative experiences of basic installations and the masses. They must listen to and respect the views of the masses. When faced with differing views on various issues, they must adhere even more closely to realities and the masses; study, examine, and review facts; and democratically and frankly discuss them to arrive at definitive and scientific conclusions. They must avoid making general conclusions to please everybody and ultimately issuing a decision containing compromises and half-way conclusions which not only

are of no use but also cause at times adverse consequences to internal work and unity. Leaders at all echelons and in all sectors should forge themselves to display cool-headed behavior and listen to views differing from their own, readily "yield to reason," accept others' correct views, and admit their weaknesses, and should not try to conservatively argue and defend their incorrect views out of pride, attempts to save face, and fear of "loss of prestige." Even when discovering newly emerging issues, including both positive and negative ones, they should not hastily arrive at conclusions or consider their own views as truth. The most correct attitude here is to appoint some comrades who have some level of knowledge and ability to study, investigate, and discuss collectively the issues before arriving at conclusions. Only by so doing can we avoid making arbitrary and inaccurate conclusions.

In particular, we must very attentively promote democracy in the cadre task. Every leading cadre has his own superiors and, at the same time, his own subordinates and masses. It is insufficient to base our assessment of cadres only on superiors' views. Superiors work with and contact their own subordinate cadres at most just a few times and at certain given moments; they cannot cover all cadres under their managerial control. Meanwhile, cadres and the masses at the grass-roots level are in regular contact with and understand very well their leading cadres. Sometimes, superiors can see only the "hats" of cadres, but subordinates and the masses at the grass-roots level can see the "whole body" of cadres. Consequently, why should superiors' views be used as standards? This doesn't even include the question of how cadres would be assessed if superiors were bureaucratic. Of course, superiors have the right to make the final decisions and are responsible for the task concerning cadres under their managerial control, but they must perform the task on the strength of listening to and consulting with subordinate cadres and the masses. They must satisfactorily democratize the cadre task and consider such democratization a key task in renovating the contingent of cadres and a base for the cadre management system.

Renovating behavior further means that principles must be firmly maintained and the activities of party committees and basic party organizations must be enhanced qualitatively. At present, the activities of many party committees and chapters are still loosely organized, of poor quality, and conducted for the sake of formality. Conditions must be created for all party members to express their views in discussing all problems of the chapters and for all party committee members to know in advance all the issues that party committee echelons will discuss and decide. The best way is to notify party committee members of the questions to be discussed, the projects to be selected, and all the figures and data already prepared. Discussion at conferences of party committees and party chapters must be truly democratic, making each of the adopted resolutions the product of collective intelligence.

Promoting collectivity in leadership does not mean denying or underrating individual responsibility. Although arbitrariness is wrong, it is also wrong if individuals dare not take responsibility and make decisions. Behavior with regard to democratic and collective work can bring about good effect only if it goes along with the system of individual responsibility in which individual responsibility is upheld.

Expanding democracy in party activities does not mean falling into formalistic or unprincipled democracy. Correct democracy must be governed by centralized leadership; closely associated with centralization, dynamism, and creativity; and based on party lines and policies. Liberalism, lack of discipline, departmentalism, decentralism, dispersion, talking at random, and careless work is not democracy.

3. Renovating behavior means staying deep among and close to realities, relying on the masses, and opposing bureaucratism.

Bureaucratism is a prevalent and serious disease in our society and a large obstacle on the path of our advance. Renovation and socialist construction, with its large scale and complexity, calls for our determination to struggle against bureaucratism and strengthen our relationship with the masses. There should be regulations and measures to encourage leading cadres to stay deep among and close to the masses, listen to the views of subordinates and the masses, and promptly resolve on the spot some specific problems.

Leaders should know how to arrange their work and use their time rationally, which is reflected by their ability to scientifically establish their work programs. Of the leaders' five main tasks (contact with cadres, reading, meeting, learning, and going down to the grass-roots level), much time must be devoted to contacting cadres and going down to the grass-roots level. Conferences should not take too much of their time. At present, some key cadres still work casually without any schedule. Some comrades fail to pay proper attention to the establishment of programs, do not know how to establish them, or establish them in a formalistic manner. They must realize that work programs truly constitute a combat project, the results of intellectual activity, and not a list of works reflecting ungrounded subjective desires.

When going down to the grass-roots level, they must determine clearly when and where to go, how long the trip is to take, and the nature of the purposes and established tasks and the measures to carry out them. The important point is to think and be able to answer the questions arising from realities. Only through intellectual activity can we analyze and synthesize the situation, and learn facts and truth. Leaders would not be called leaders if they only knew how to go down to the grass-roots level. Some comrades have gone down to the grass-roots level many times for several weeks and thought that they have stayed close to realities and learned truth. This is definitely not so. To learn truth,

leaders should of necessity mobilize their brain and should not get in touch with realities in a perfunctory manner.

They should go out to study the experiences of advanced units and even of those weak units in difficult situations. Those localities faced with difficulties and weaknesses badly need the presence of leaders. Leaders going to such localities must be able to answer the following questions: What are the weaknesses? Why are there weaknesses? What are the measures to overcome them? Where are the positive factors? If leaders go to those localities where the movement is good, they must be able to explain the veracity and steadfastness of the movement and check to see whether there is any negative factor. Only in this way can primary installations be assisted and the thinking of leaders themselves be forged. If they go to the grass-roots level only to hear reports by party committee echelons or the local administration and then give general instructions, there will not be much good effect and this will be nothing more than changing the location of conferences.

The masses should be mobilized, organized, and directed to contribute their views to the party and state on work policies, propose constructive measures, control the implementation of party directives and resolutions and the qualifications of party membership, detect good men and good deeds, and denounce negative phenomena and acts of opposition and sabotage. Since the party rules the administration, the administration must, of course, use administrative and compulsory measures. However, this does not mean that cadres and party members may be bureaucratic, arbitrary, despotic, authoritarian, and arrogant toward the masses, violating their right to mastery. Even if compulsory measures must be applied, they will be applied only to those who refuse to recognize their faults and to those elements which commit acts of opposition, and not to the majority of the people.

Work style renovation requires that the quality and efficiency of control work be improved since control is an effective measure to overcome bureaucratism and alienation from reality and from the masses. Control must first of all be focused on the implementation of party directives and resolutions, the observance of the party statutes, and party members' quality. It is through control work that we will verify the correctness or incorrectness of positions and policies, detect new contradictions, bring into play positive elements, and prevent and overcome negative phenomena. All levels and sectors should adopt concrete regulations on control procedures and on carrying out preliminary and final reviews of past work to draw experience. They must overcome the state of "a mountain bringing forth a mouse" and the habit of starting an undertaking and then leaving it unfinished, which has been prevalent for many years now.

4. Work style renovation means that criticism and self-criticism must be further stepped up.

Self-criticism and criticism are sharp weapons and a law governing the party's development. However, in the past

we did not pay adequate attention to self-criticism and criticism, the quality of which has been low and the militancy not potent. Within the party there have been the phenomena of indulgence, formalism, ignoring each other's shortcomings, and seeking concord at any price. Many localities have cited the need to ensure "unity" and to "wait for each other to catch up" as an excuse for loosening their grip on the weapons of self-criticism and criticism. This has resulted in the failure to overcome many negative phenomena, the prevalence of one-way unity the practice of making unprincipled mutual concessions, the lack of strict discipline, and the degeneration of education.

In the current situation, together with other forms of activities, self-criticism and criticism are excellent methods of struggle against individualism, bureaucratism, and other evils. Reality has shown that in many cases it is much easier to vanquish class enemies than to vanquish the enemy within, which is individualism. Uncle Ho has clearly pointed out that individualism is very tricky and cunning. It is the breeder of hundreds of dangerous maladies such as the fear of hardship and difficulty, corruption, depravity, waste, extravagance, self-seeking, the crave for position and power, the demonstration of contempt for the masses, arbitrariness, autocracy... We must resolutely combat individualism, corruption, prerogatives, special interests, and sycophancy. To do so, it is very important for us to further step up self-criticism and criticism.

Truthfulness is the ethics of self-criticism and criticism. If individual motives intrude, self-criticism and criticism will lose their objective and truthful character. The method of self-criticism and criticism lies in the harmony between principle and comradeship. We must combat individualism right in the practice of self-criticism and criticism and combat the tendency to play down one's own shortcomings while blowing up others' and to accentuate one's own achievements while watering down others. Some comrades have pretended to actively make self-criticism, listing a myriad of shortcomings, but then citing all kinds of objective causes to justify them and to cleverly blame them on other people, other echelons. Such self-criticism is meaningless and totally ineffective. A serious attitude in self-criticism and criticism would require that one courageously and squarely look at the truth, clearly speak the truth, correctly determine the causes of one's shortcomings, work out corrective measures, and resolutely rectify one's mistakes. Upper-level cadres must set a good example first if self-criticism and criticism are to be practiced smoothly. Uncle Ho once advised: "To make effective self-criticism and criticism, cadres at all levels, especially high-ranking cadres, must set a good example first." (Footnote 2) (Ho Chi Minh: "On Self-criticism and Criticism," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 41)

A leader must be very cool-headed and alert in judging himself. He should not lull himself into complacency and should not think that he has become "immune" to

negativism. Even in peacetime, the trial faced by the communist is also very exacting because it demands a satisfactory settlement of the contradictions between revolutionary ethics and individualism; it also requires very great sacrifices. One must be wary even of the compliments one receives. Compliments may encourage you and help you achieve maturity, but they may also make you arrogant and spoil you. There are sincere compliments (from honest comrades) and insincere ones (from opportunists and sycophants). If you are not alert, it may be that the moment when you receive the most compliments is also the moment when you begin to decline ideologically. This is because you can easily be ecstatic at such moments and think that you are number one in the world. The world has had its share of such painful lessons.

In brief, correct self-criticism and criticism are a Leninist practice, a basis for ensuring the practical and lasting results of the process of renovating the party's leadership and the work style of each of us.

Former Major General Sentenced to 20 Years

OW080737 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8 — The high military court yesterday sentenced a former major general of the Vietnam People's Army to 20 (twenty) years' imprisonment on charge of abusing vested power to engage in speculation, illegal trading and embezzlement of socialist property.

The convict was Nguyen Truong Xuan, former garrison commander and former member of the committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Haiphong.

On trial together with Nguyen Truong Xuan were 20 others who had taken direct part in his criminal activities, including two colonels, deputy commanders of the Haiphong garrison.

At the public trial held here from September 4-7 the accused were defended by two lawyers assigned by the Hanoi Lawyers' Association.

The prosecutor charged that Nguyen Truong Xuan and his accomplices had violated the state policies on circulation and distribution of goods, causing serious perturbations in the market and price situation and serious damage to socialist property.

All the defendants pleaded guilty to the charges listed in the indictment.

The court sentenced Nguyen Truong Xuan to 20 (twenty) years' imprisonment and a fine of 400,000 dong (Vietnamese currency). The other defendants were given from 15 (fifteen) years in prison to one (one) year of suspended sentence in addition to fines of different levels.

Pham Hung Meets Soviet Petrochemical Group
OW051549 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 5 — Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received on Sept. 4 a delegation of the Ministry of Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry of the Soviet Union.

The delegation was headed by V. Pochimkin, general director of the Union for Construction of Petrochemical Projects in Foreign Countries. While in Vietnam, the delegation visited several rubber plantations and rubber goods factories, and mapped out a program for cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in producing more and better goods from rubber.

Shoe Enterprise With CSSR Begins Operation
OW080719 Hanoi VNA in English 0657 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8 — The first production line of the Vietnam -Czechoslovakia footwear enterprise in the central province of Phu Khanh has been put into operation.

The enterprise was built in the coastal town of Nha Trang with technical assistance from the Czechoslovak Ministry of Light Industry.

The Czechoslovak partner will provide the Nha Trang enterprise two production lines for shoe-uppers, with a capacity of 900,000 pairs a year.

The enterprise plans to produce 130,000 pairs of shoe uppers by the end of this year.

Australia

Interference in New Caledonia Denied

*BK080931 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Text] The Australian Government has dismissed claims that it was interfering in New Caledonia affairs. A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra said there was no truth in allegations that the Australian Government was channeling money to the Kanak independence movement through Australian unions.

Radio Australia's correspondent in Canberra reports that the Foreign Affairs Department spokesman was replying to claims made at a rally in Noumea yesterday by the president of the pro-French Rally for the Republic Party, Mr Jacques Lafleur.

The Canberra spokesman described Mr Lafleur's allegations as ridiculous, adding that Australian unions were self-financing and would not be given government money to help the Kanak organization.

In New Caledonia, the Kanak separatist movement, the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Movement], says it will have supporters at the polling booths on Sunday to encourage people not to vote in the territory's independence referendum. However, a FLNKS spokesman rejected claims by a pro-French white leader that Kanaks were being threatened with death if they voted.

FLNKS spokesman, Mr (Pia Kesa), said that independence supporters would be stationed outside polling booths but no attempts would be made to stop Kanaks who want to vote.

Hawke To Visit New Zealand in November

*BK040959 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 4 Sep 87*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, plans to make a 5-day visit to New Zealand in November. Mr Hawke will have talks with the New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, on economic relations and also regional and global issues.

A Radio Australia correspondent in New Zealand, (Glynn Jones), says news of Mr Hawke's visit has been welcomed in Wellington.

[Begin (Jones) recording] The two leaders will have one formal day of talks in Wellington at which the Closer Economic Relations Agreement, or CER, will be top of the agenda. That relationship has become more and more important for the New Zealand economy.

Prime Minister Lange says he hopes that meeting will set parameters for what the two governments want to achieve during a review of CER next year.

The other main talking point at the meeting will be developments in the Pacific, notably, Fiji. The two leaders will then have two days of informal talks outside the capital so that time could be used to improve the personal relations between the two men — a relationship perceived as somewhat frosty at times in the past. [end recording]

Commerce Minister on New Zealand Trade

*BK060859 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 6 Sep 87*

[Text] Australia's industry and commerce minister, Senator Button, has questioned New Zealand's understanding of the Closer Economic Relations Agreement between the two countries. Speaking on domestic television, Senator Button expressed regret that the New Zealand Commerce Commission's decision has stopped a proposed merger of the Australian company, (Encore), and New Zealand Forest Products. Senator Button said (Encore) was hoping to create a world-scale paper and pulp industry in Australia and New Zealand.

The minister said a number of New Zealand entrepreneurs who had come to Australia had done very well, but the New Zealand Commerce Commission was taking a very negative view when an Australian company wanted to do the same in New Zealand.

Fiji

Bavadra, Ratu Mara Hold Constitution Talks

*BK041001 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 4 Sep 87*

[Text] The leaders of Fiji's opposing political forces met in Suva today to discuss the country's planned new constitution. The meeting was arranged by the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who discussed the formation of a national unity government and a mechanism for constitutional change.

Radio Australia's South Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, says the former prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamise Mara, and his deposed successor, Dr Timoci Bavadra, had not spoken since the May military coup. Watson said the two political rivals agreed not to comment publicly on the meeting, but they have agreed to meet again next Tuesday.

Taukei Members Attack Bavadra Spokesman

*BK041003 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 4 Sep 87*

[Text] The official spokesman of Fiji's deposed prime minister, Dr Bavadra, has been bashed by members of the pro-Fijian Taukei Movement in a Suva hotel. A Radio Australia correspondent in Suva says the spokesman, New Zealand-born Mr (Richard Nadu), was later treated in hospital for head and body injuries and was reported to be under observation.

The incident occurred as members of the Taukei Movement, wearing traditional Fijian leaf shirts and carrying spears and war clubs, were demonstrating outside Government Building near the hotel. Mr (Nadu) said that

after being seen by the protestors he had run for refuge in the hotel, but was chased into the building by some 15 of the demonstrators. There, in full view of horrified onlookers, he was beaten with clubs.

An Australian hotel employee, who tried to stop the attack, was reported to have been struck on the head and back.

Bavadra Coalition Boycotts Security Meeting
BK080739 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] A second round of political peace talks in Fiji failed to go ahead today following a decision by the deposed coalition government yesterday to boycott the Suva meeting because of concern over security arrangements. The coalition, led by Dr Bavadra, was to confer with an Alliance Party delegation.

The Alliance representatives showed up alone for the conference at Government House and held brief discussions with the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who was to chair the talks. No new date was announced for another meeting.

Dr Bavadra told the governor general last night that until Fiji's security situation improved, the coalition would boycott the talks. The Labor Party leader also referred to an assault on his press spokesman, Mr Naidu, and death threats against him, party members, and the Supreme Court judges.

New Caledonia

Kanak Front Ousts 'Pro-Libyan' Spokesman
BK060941 Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT
6 Sep 87

[Text] Noumea, Sept 6 (AFP) — Melanesian separatists in New Caledonia have confirmed the dismissal of their foreign affairs spokesman Yann Celene Uregei because of his close ties with Libya, a separatist source said Sunday.

A new foreign affairs spokesman will be nominated at the next congress of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), a Melanesian pro-independence umbrella group, before the end of the year, the source said.

Mr Uregei was ousted on August 26 from his "foreign minister" post in the FLNKS-established "Government of Kanaky" for having exceeded his powers in maintaining close ties with Libya despite repeated warning from FLNKS leaders.

His dismissal was upheld at a meeting of the FLNKS leadership this weekend at Paita, 20 kilometers from Noumea, the source said.

Observers said Mr Uregei's pro-Libyan line was deemed likely to offend Australia, New Zealand and other South Pacific Forum countries.

But sources said FLNKS leaders had failed to resolve differences over whether to accept aid and support from Libya.

FLNKS President Jean-Marie Tjibaou told reporters in Paita Saturday that discussions were continuing on the question, but gave no further details.

Mr Uregei told *Agence France-Presse* Sunday that, despite differences over the Libyan connection, his United Front for Kanak Liberation (FULK) would remain within the FLNKS umbrella group.

He accused the faction led by Mr Tjibaou of "turning its back on the progressist parties for the sake of a good image."

Mr Uregei said his FULK party would maintain its close ties with Libya and with "progressist" countries and liberation movements represented in Tripoli.

He said the FULK had been assigned as the permanent representative in Tripoli of "the Asian and Pacific progressive parties" that attended a conference of revolutionary movements in the Libyan capital in April.

Mr Uregei said he presented a message of support from Libyan revolutionary committees to the FLNKS convention at Paita.

Mr Tjibaou also said Saturday FLNKS would continue a policy of non-violence until after the September 13 referendum on whether the South Pacific territory should become independent of France.

His party has called for a boycott of the referendum.

Kanaks Hold Peaceful Demonstration in Noumea
BK040308 Hong Kong AFP in English 0243 GMT
4 Sep 87

[Text] Noumea, Sept 4 (AFP) — Melanesian separatists defied police in downtown Noumea Friday [4 September] in a well-planned demonstration designed to attract maximum media coverage.

Separatist leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou was holding a press conference for French and Australian journalists when he broke off to urge the newsmen to go outside and cover the demonstration.

Police said that about 700 Melanesian Kanaks took part in the protest against a referendum on independence for New Caledonia to be held by the French government on September 13.

The Melanesians gathered in a solid mass in the main street of Noumea near the white-walled French High Commission offices where they said they planned to hand in a petition.

A cordon of French riot police barred the road and, after receiving three warnings to disperse, the Melanesians moved off in obedience to orders from their own security squads.

At his press conference, Mr. Tjibaou, president of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), protested against an attack on French journalist Olivier Couhe, an FLNKS sympathiser.

Mr. Couhe was attacked outside his home by two masked men armed with a club and a tear gas canister. He was kept in hospital for 48 hours for observation after suffering severe facial bruises and shock.

Mr. Couhe, Noumea correspondent for the Paris daily *Le Matin*, also works as an editor for the FLNKS publication *Construire*.

Jacques Lafleur, leader of the anti-independence Caledonian Rally for the Republic (RPCR), was at the centre of a good-humoured incident when his car was accidentally caught in the midst of the crowd of Melanesian demonstrators.

After a jocular exchange between Mr. Lafleur and FLNKS spokesman Yeiwene-yeiwene, the Melanesians opened a passage through their ranks for Mr. Lafleur's car.

Mr. Lafleur at a press conference on Tuesday [1 September] issued a solemn warning to the separatists to end their "derisory demonstrations."

He announced that his own party would hold an anti-independence rally at a Noumea sports stadium next Wednesday [9 September].

The Melanesian demonstrators walked in a long column back to their headquarters at Montravel on the outskirts of Noumea where they sat on the ground to hear speeches by their organisers.

The speakers called on the Kanak people to keep up their struggle for the independence of their South Pacific islands from France after the September 13 referendum.

Lafleur Calls for Big Referendum Turnout
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[Text] Noumea, Sept 7 (AFP) — The man leading the campaign to keep New Caledonia a part of France called Monday for a big voter turnout in Sunday's referendum on the future of the French Pacific territory.

Jacques Lafleur, who heads the Caledonian Rally for the Republic, told a radio audience that "Nobody has the right to say they have won in advance. It will not be completely won if there is not a massive result."

The pro-independence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) has urged a boycott of the poll, in what observers say is an attempt to discredit the validity of its outcome.

Native Melanesians support independence, but they are outnumbered by settlers of French and Asian background.

Mr. Lafleur, who is also a right-wing member of the French legislature in Paris, said the referendum would enable a majority of New Caledonians to affirm "French legitimacy once and for all."

"Many Melanesians have had it with Kanak independence and socialism," he said on local radio station RRB, predicting that Melanesians "from whole communes" would be casting ballots Sunday.

He said he was "very pleased" with statements by FLNKS leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou that his group would not take part in any new forms of internal autonomous rule that are expected to be set up by Paris for New Caledonia if the referendum rejects independence.

"There are enough Melanesians better than him who can replace him and who can finally build New Caledonia on regional bases," Mr. Lafleur said.

He also said he believed the FLNKS leadership was divided over its direction, and that Yann Celene Uregei — dismissed last month as FLNKS foreign affairs spokesman — was "a fool who contended he had influence on Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is another fool."

Mr. Uregei was sacked after it was felt his pro-Libyan line might offend Australia, New Zealand and other South Pacific Forum members who endorse independence.

Asked about Australian and New Zealand support for the independence movement, he replied they had helped "by boycotting New Caledonia, by trying to create a crisis, by discouraging people from coming here."

"New Zealand and Australia want to become the mentors of New Caledonia, as they have sought to become in Vanuatu. But the example has not been convincing."

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